PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE
In both country and city ... 2 Cents
For one secular week ... 12 "
For one " month ... 50 "
Single copy, Sunday edition 5 "
No Newsdealer anywhere authorized to charge more than above rates.

The Chicago Tribune.

If you have Houses, Flats, or Apartments to Let ADVERTISE in THE TRIBUNE.
If you want Board, Furnished Rooms, or Flats SEE THE COLUMNS of THE TRIBUNE.
If you have Horses, Harness, or Carriages for Sale ADVERTISE in THE TRIBUNE.
ADVERTISE your Real Estate in THE TRIBUNE.
For a prompt response to all "WANTS" THE TRIBUNE stands without a peer.

VOLUME L. MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1890—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

ERICKSON IS OUTDONE

His Prophesied Destruction of Chicago Fully Anticipated.

WHAT IS TO HAPPEN TODAY.

Thrilling Advance Account of the Hair-raising Calamity.

ILLUSTRATED BY SPECIAL ARTISTS

Joe Howard, Henri Watterson, and Majah Jones Given a Chance.

BUT THE GARDEN CITY IS STILL HERE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 13.—[Special.]—Monday, April 14, is the date set by the Doom-Sealers for the destruction of San Francisco, Oakland, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Prof. Erickson, the Californian prophet, as will be seen by the above, has predicted that Chicago will be destroyed today by a tidal wave as a just punishment for its many sins. THE TRIBUNE with customary enterprise publishes in advance the news of the catastrophe as it will be received by the rest of the world.

THIS AFTERNOON'S STORY.

Rumors of an Alarming Nature That Will Be Printed This Evening.

From the New York *Evening Telegram:*

CINCINNATI, O., April 14—3:30.—Word has been received here that Chicago has been destroyed by fire. The wildest excitement prevails. All communication has been cut off and it is impossible to secure details.

At the Western Union main office in Broadway a *Telegram* reporter was informed that the wires failed at 12:20 p. m. It is believed that a terrific cyclone has destroyed the City by the Lake.

LATER, 4:20 P. M.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 14.—A brakeman who arrived here at 1:30 o'clock on No. 5 states that Chicago has been swallowed by an earthquake. He fails to give details, declaring himself to be unnerved by the shock.

LATER, 5 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—The *Post-Dispatch* prints the following private message from the editor of the Chicago *Umpter-Impshun:* "The fire fiend has swept our fair city. Fire laddies worked like Trojans. The scene baffles description."

The Associated Press sends out the following bulletin:

Information has been received by our agent at Upper Sandusky that Chicago has been swept by a terrific cyclone. About noon a cloud no larger than a man's hand was seen upon the horizon. It grew rapidly in size until it spread like a pall over the city. This was followed by a terrific wind, which blew at the rate of 180 miles an hour, destroying property and life. Hailstones as large as hen's eggs fell with terrific force, destroying conservatories and skylights. The Auditorium Building was blown into Oak Park, and many large structures toppled over and fell with a resounding crash. The loss of life is believed to be tremendous."

From the New York *Evening Sun:*

HAMMOND, Ind., April 14.—Chicago has been swallowed in a huge crevasse. At noon today the earth gaped, and from the grinning orifice came sulphurous fumes. The opening widened until the entire city had been consumed, when the jaws came together with a snap like a man closing a Saratoga trunk. One million persons perished.

From the New York *Evening World:*

CHICAGO, April 14—3:30 p. m.—Chicago has been destroyed. The *World* correspondent is the only survivor.

Later—4 p. m.—The New York *World* correspondent is on the spot.

Still Later—4:10½ p. m.—As usual, the *World* is the first to arrive on the scene.

Latest—4:29 p. m.—The *World* representative is doing all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the other survivors.

Postscript—4:30 p. m.—When the town was destroyed the reporter for the New York *World* was in the Palmer House.

IN ST. LOUIS.

From the *Post-Dispatch:*

GALVESTON, Tex., April 14—3:40 p. m.—A dispatch was received on 'Change today at 12:50 p. m. stating that the quicksand underlying Chicago had sunk, destroying the town. All communication is destroyed, and it is impossible to secure details.

Congressman Frank wires the editor of the *Post-Dispatch:* "Call meeting World's Fair Committee. We have Chicago on the run."

From the *Star-Sayings:*

Intelligence reached St. Louis this afternoon of a terrible catastrophe at Chicago. A cloudburst is said to have destroyed the town and the entire population—625,000 souls—perished. All communications are cut off and details cannot be obtained.

A special from Tallahassee, Fla., says: "Milwaukee, Wis., has been destroyed by a tidal wave which swept over the city about noon, spreading death and destruction. It is also rumored here that Chicago suffered from a similar catastrophe.

The following is a partially complete list of the persons in the windy city:

MAYOR CROGIER, P. D. ARMOR,
GEORGE M. PULMANN, B. P. HUTCHERSON,
CARTER HARRISON, T. B. BRYAN,
LYMAN GUAGE, MARSHALL FIELD,
And many others.

WHERE IS MILWAUKEE?

Oshkosh *Northwesterns.* April 20: One of our citizens who has just walked in reports that Milwaukee was wiped out by a tidal wave last Monday. He promises to return and bring us further particulars. The *Northwestern's* readers may rely upon us to keep them fully posted.

THE NEXT MORNING'S REPORTS.

How Joe Howard Might Do It if He Had a Chance.

Joe Howard might send something like the following to the New York *Press:*

I am here.

AS IT WAS PREDICTED AND AS IT PROBABLY WILL BE.

Below is a picture of the Auditorium flag-staff. The World's Fair Committee for this afternoon. This is wise and patriotic. St. Louis must have her rights. Long enough has it been that this fair City of St. Lous, that lies like a bride glowing in the opulent arms of the encircling Mississippi—long enough, we repeat, has she been overshadowed by this jeering, two-ears-of-corn-to-a-hill, little village of Sodom, that sits like a Gomorrah by the putrid lake.

Let St. Louis be up and doing! Our first duty is to see that we get the Fair.

Let the dead past bury its dead. We forgive Chicago as the world has forgotten her. Now for the World's Fair!

MAJAH JONES.

I came through by special train and find that my worst expectations are realized.

Horror on horror.

Water everywhere.

No fire. No food. No brass bands. No beakers full of the warm Bourbon County—— nothing but water. A wide and weltering waste of useless water; the water on top and Chicago at the bottom. The Auditorium tower lifts its black nose above the waters. Milward Adams sits on the top of the Auditorium tower with an olive-branch in his mouth. He says the waters will go down.

He is mistaken.

Water is the one thing that will not go down in Chicago.

The catastrophe is word-wrecking. I am appalled.

But facts.

I took horse at Paw Paw, Michigan, and sped on to the scene of devastation; the horse was appalled and I was obliged to lead him.

At Grand Crossing I looked up.

An ocean towered above me, the sheer cliffs of water rising three hundred feet in the air.

How came it there? A tidal wave rolled up from the lake; whelmed the city; stood there.

The water was clear as glass and in shape like a Cheshire cheese. I looked through the side.

Houses, buildings, streets, cable-cars, trees, men, women, and little children—innocent little children who but a day ago prattled and made merry and chewed gum and pinched each other—all there.

I looked again.

On the steps of the City-Hall sat an old grey-whiskered man, with an half-eaten piece of pie in his hand. It was Mayor Cregier. Near him sat Mike McDonald.

Death surprised them when Mike had the deal. Out of his sleeves a passing wave swept three aces, which swished up and down the stone steps.

I looked again.

I saw a street crowded with stalls and potato barrels and crates of fish and kegs of oysters.

Sad, this.

An old man, tall, gaunt, clean-shaven, with a new hat; a market-basket on his arm.

B. Peters Hutchinson.

But the Century Club will never eat that neck of mutton; never sup sumptuously on those pigs' feet.

Again sad.

But the whole story is sad; more than sad, it is appalling. I am appalled. But facts.

I am here; no longer alone. Men and women have gathered. They swarm about me; kiss my hands; kiss the fur—otter—on my great-coat.

"He is come!" they cry.

This touched me—the respectful gratitude of these poor wretches dwelling on the outskirts of the doomed and desolate metropolis.

I called for ladders. Scores of stout hands bore them to me.

Ready!

One.

Two.

Three.

Three ladders.

"Splice!" I shouted.

The ladders were spliced; then willing hands reared them against the crystal wall of waters, and with a rowboat in my teeth I mounted.

Up. Higher. Higher up.

I looked across the surface of water—a sea-green, pale, opalescent, shimmering mirror.

Out against the sky stood the dark, sinister lines of the Auditorium tower.

Also.

Out against them stood the soft, sinuous curves of Millward Adams.

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER—"I MOVE WE ADJOURN!"

I launch the boat. A cheer from the throng.

I rowed across the glassy surface and looked down.

The pulse of the great city was stopped.

The great factories silent, black, dumb, useless; the wheels of industry stilled—cart-wheel, roulette wheel, Billy Whelan. All the signs of metropolitan activity.

I have had many unpleasant experiences in life; I was born; I had a tooth pulled; I met George Francis Train; I have seen Dr. Mary Walker, and heard Majah Jones eat; once even, though at a respectful distance, I gazed upon Mayor Cregier. But this ride from the uttermost edge of the tidal wave to the fastness of the Auditorium tower was the most unpleasant.

I look down.

Ald. Cullerton, with his hand in his pocket and his heelers about him—life-like "Eddie" Burke and Dvorak, wet—who oft were dry. Strong women and fair men; a cabman on his box, and for the first time I smile. Anarchists and Socialists lie there—washed. Prof. Orchardson is there, and Mrs. Parsons is there, and Tommie Morgan is there, and Joe Gruenhut is there, and they are all washed, all washed.

This is bitterer than death.

I row.

I reach the tower. Millward Adams weeps on my neck. But facts.*

"Tell me," I say, "in your own simple way, the story of this appalling disaster."

"I will," he said. "It was noon, a soft and sunny noon, and the waves lapped the shore, and the sun shone, and the east wind beat on my forehead. Suddenly and without warning the lake got up—as a strong man gets up when some one asks him to 'smile'—got the whole lake—merely a cube of water. It rose in the air, hovered a moment over the doomed metropolis, and then slowly settled down on it. There was one wild, weird shriek and then silence.

"Silence.

"Silence with water on the outside.

"I wiped the water from my eyes and wrung out my hair and looked about. I saw water. Nothing but water. From Evanston to Kensington, from the lake to Oak Park, for hundreds of square miles, nothing but water."

Mr. Millward Adams paused.

I spoke. "I have come to save you," I said.

"I will not leave the Auditorium tower," he said firmly, "we rise and fall together."

Hands clasped on knee; eyes fronting the dawn; alone. As I rowed away he called to me, buoyantly, joyously:

"I have a bottle of condensed milk and the Auditorium still stands—whoop!"

Alone!

I rowed on and moored the boat at the edge of the Cheshire cheese of water. The throng cheered me as I descended the ladder.

"Did you save his life?" they clamored.

"He has a bottle," I replied.

They wept and wailed—delirious with joy.

That is all: tragedy, romance, horror, desolation, ruin, water.

There is nothing saved but Millward Adams.

I send this dispatch from Paw Paw. I led the horse back and reached here two hours ago.

The horse is appalled.

I am appalled.

I can write no more.

The afternoon paper has failed me.

JOE HOWARD.

*Facts are not always Howard's stronghold. As will be seen by the picture drawn by THE TRIBUNE artist in anticipation of the disaster Mr. Adams will not be alone on the Auditorium tower when the mad wave sweeps over it. Mr. Peck will be there perched on the flagstaff as represented. Mr. Adams is given two places by the artist—one in which he is gazing on the waste of waters; the other in which he is climbing up to consult with Mr. Peck as to the comparative drawing powers of Italian and German opera. Mr. Howard, however, will not care to spoil a good story; hence the apparent deviation from the strict line of truth.

"OLD HUTCH" CORNERED AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

THE STAR-EYED GODDESS' FRIEND.

Henri Watterson Will Graphically Describe the Disaster.

[*Special to the Louisville Courier-Journal.*]

HESSVILLE, Ind., April 15.—Draw to your mind's eye a beautiful city sitting beside an babbling expanse of sunny waters, laving her feet in their golden ripples. Picture her grand, stately, tall, with her waving hair touching the bowing blue and her eyes dancing star-like among the stars. Fancy her panoplied in the chain armor of success, serene in the majesty of her youthful powers, haughty, cold, worshiped by a million fleids of golden grain salaaming around her, worldly, dashing, incorrect, tyrannical, adorable! Venus Callyopyge, Ninon d'Enclos!

This is Chicago.

Imagine the peaceful waters cooing their love for her—tossing a caressing, mist-like spray around her well-beloved form, kissing her ample feet, replying to her scornful smile with an appealing eternal murmur: "I love thee, maid, I love thee well." Content for aught the maid can see to worship evermore at her feet, the basest of her lovers rejoicing even to be scorned.

This is Lake Michigan.

Now behold the quiet lover sulking! See the desperate gray drive the golden laughter from his lips, see the tumult of jealousy distorting his features and swelling his broad bosom. See the ripples become waves, the waves billows, the billows a cataclysm, a surging, roaring, tossing, a spume-crowned king of wrath, Briarean-armed, dragon-jawed, hurling his mane of yellow foam far above his mighty head, and bellowing to the sun: "O, maid, I love thee, and thou art mine!"

O, luckless maid!

O, fatal love of water!

O, state of my waking and dreaming hours, venerated shrine of my dearest hopes, thou that liest in sapphire couch of blue grass under a canopy of murmuring corn-tassels, behold thy triumph. Behold, thy day of victory hath arrived. Behold, the vaunted love of water, what it hath brought about. Behold the poison in the cup which the Pharisees would have held to the lips of thy chivalry. Water! The Hun of the Nineteenth Century Rome which howls no more today! Water! The sole raw material around which strabismatic statesmen have failed to erect their damnable Chinese wall! Water! Which would profane a channel more human than a garden hose permitted to devastate this fair land FREE when woolen blankets and half-pint flasks are taxed, God knows how much——

But I digress.

Chicago lies in ruins. She has been torn from her high place among the cities of the world and her dismembered fragments lie scattered along the yellow sand for leagues and leagues. All is desolation, devastation, wrack, ruin, and damnation! A besom wielded by the restless powers of nature has hit the proud city a lick and swept her palaces—the homes of loveliness, the bowers of maiden beauty, the dwellings of the poor and humble, the abiding places of the rich and haughty, the huge piles in which were transacted the mighty dealings of the merchant princes whose pork sausages have circled the globe. All have succumbed, and only the expanse of water, dashing in silver combers under the April moon, which now looks pitying down upon the spectacle and seems seeking to soothe the ruffled flood with the precious ointment of her bosom, proclaims that Chicago the magnificent, Chicago the peerless, Chicago the dazzling, Chicago the ballet-dancer of cities, all in the radiance of spangles and tight, pirouetting to the footlights for the prize with which an admiring nation seeks to reward her, has fallen! Ah! woe and agony of spirit! Could no mother's cry for her perishing one stay in mercy the whelm? Did no lover's piteous appeal for the safety of his mistress avail to soften the inexorable heart of that cruel avalanche?

I fear not.

Mayor Cregier is safe. He floated into Hessville tonight. Well may he thank the luck-star of Democracy that he was the lightest Mayor who ever presided over the destines of a city, for had he been heavier yeast would not have saved him. I saw and talked with him tonight. We met at a cock-fight. I was admiring a stately brown-red and fancying for the nonce I was home again under Kentucky's sky when an elderly man addressed me.

"Magnificent chicken," he exclaimed.

"Peerless," said I. "Are you from Kentucky, sir?"

"No," he replied regretfully, "but I know a gamecock from a pair of deuces in sight and an ace in the hole."

"Who may you be?"

"I am Mayor Cregier of Chicago," he said. We embraced and conversation turned on the flood.

"Do you," I inquired, "not consider this flood a vile attempt of the Republican party, envenomed by a series of disastrous defeats and fearing that the power which they wrenched like brigands from us in '76, by the most accursed trick that ever the angels looked down upon and wept over, and fearing that Chicago was evermore hopelessly Democratic and would be able with its weight to turn Illinois into the battalions marching behind sun-diademed Goddess of Democracy—a vile attempt, I say, to wreck that Democratic majority and save the plunder they have wrenched from a suffering people?"

"I does," he replied, wiping a tear from his eye.

"But we still have Milwaukee," he said, seeking to cheer him, for I perceived he was sorely troubled. We then sought distraction from our woes in the cock-fight which was a shakebag conducted with consummate skill by a Democratic Alderman from Chicago, whose brown-red, the one I admired so much for its statuesque grace, carried off the honors.

On reaching the outer world later in the evening we discovered that our hopes were poorly grounded on Milwaukee, for at 10 o'clock tonight a beer-keg floated to my feet—sad remnant of a glory based upon the unstable foundation of malt liquors. Malt liquor is only meant for Germans and the more phlegmatic races. It is no more to be compared to the juice of the corn, the liquid jewel-casket of the gods, the distillation in which every drop is a laugh and a kiss, than a ribbon counter is to be compared to the majestic bow of promise that sweeps the sky from horizon to horizon.

Not in a thousand years.

I have not been able to reach Chicago yet. If there is nothing going on in Hessville I will probably get there by noon tomorrow to find the "Imperial City" (I quote Mr. Cregier) torn from —— to breakfast. I will then write some more about the waves. At present as near as I can state from the information at hand here the sole survivors are:

MAYOR CREGIER.

Later—12:45 p. m. Democracy is triumphant. The ruin is trivial. All the Democratic Aldermen are safe. They were attending a prize-fight between Mike Dochney and "Pig" Healey, and when the all-devastating, cruel, relentless avalanche of water fell muderously on the Fair City and beat its palaces and hovels to splinters, and with it all the beauty and chivalry of the town, they were saved.

The Goddess of Democracy hovered over them. Tonight we hear the beating of her wings.

Great old girl! ! !

HENRI WATTERSON.

HOW MAJAH JONES WILL WHOOP!

The Fire-Eating Carpet-Bagging Editor in His Best Vein.

EAST ST. LOUIS, 7:23 p. m.—[Special.]—It has come:

The doom predicted has fallen on the Sodom that sat like a Gomorrah by the putrid waves of the windy lake. Chicago is wiped out, blotted out, smashed up, Tascotted out of existence!

Whoop!

Whelmed in its sins it lies sunk in its corruption like a nigger in a "cracker" swamp. The strong right hand of a righteous Providence has been made bare and has smacked it into the EWIGKEIT.

Long-suffering, patient, hopeful—Providence waited and waited. There came no sob of repentance and no tears of contrition welled up into the bleared and evil eyes. Then like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, like a ghastly, unexpected snore from the lily nose of a wan child hushed in death, came the vengeance! Outraged Providence lost patience and justice sternly demanded that punishment be no longer delayed.

Then came the swift and awful retribution. The city is wiped out—suddenly, completely, as a St. Louis belle wipes a bit of soot from the cheek where health and beauty coddle each other and glow together.

Returning a few moments ago from the scene of the just and long-expected visitation of justice, we can say that not one soul survives.

Soul, forsooth!

Was there ever a soul in that Sodom, lying like a Gomorrah by the putrescent lake?

No.

Not one was saved. There was none found worthy of Lot's fate—none do we say? That eminent and talented Southern knight and Democrat, Mr. Carter H. Harrison, escaped. He went over into Indiana and turned into a pillar of salt. He stands there—his own monument—chivalry in salt.

At exactly 12:13 p. m. ashes fell from a clear sky; slowly, surely, remorselessly they sifted down on the fated village. Slowly, remorselessly they sifted down, withering the verdure in State street and Clark street. It was in these streets that the village shops were. The town pump stood at the corner of State street and Clark street.

The ashes wafted down, drafted down, sifted down, drifted down. They choked the streets and lanes; the people were blinded. Mad with terror they ran hither and thither calling in vain for help.

What help, indeed!

The cup of vengeance was full. So were the Aldermen; so were the citizens. They were strangled in the polyanthus coils of the octopus ash. The ashes rose higher and higher, covering the cottages and the shops and rising even above the steeple of the Methodist Chapel.

The end.

The bad and flagrant little village—the one ulcerous spot that festered on the broad, fair bosom of this glorious commonwealth—a commonwealth composed of free and independent States, banded together for the purpose of voting the Democratic ticket and kukluxing niggers.

We will start a new sentence, and returning to the ulcerous, festering village will remark that it is gone—blotted out for ever. The broad, fair bosom pulses more freely; the venom is cast out.

Our esteemed fellow-citizen Maj. Tocsin of East St. Louis has called a meeting of the World's Fair Committee for this afternoon. This is wise and patriotic. St. Louis must have her rights. Long enough has it been that this fair City of St. Lous, that lies like a bride glowing in the opulent arms of the encircling Mississippi—long enough, we repeat, has she been overshadowed by this jeering, two-ears-of-corn-to-a-hill, little village of Sodom, that sits like a Gomorrah by the putrid lake.

Let St. Louis be up and doing! Our first duty is to see that we get the Fair.

Let the dead past bury its dead. We forgive Chicago as the world has forgotten her. Now for the World's Fair!

MAJAH JONES.

NOT MUCH OF A SHOWER.

The Garden City Will Still Do Business at the Old Stand.

Having given the outside world a chance to revel in Chicago's destruction, THE TRIBUNE presents below a few items which will probably appear in the city newspapers tomorrow, going to show that after all Monday, April 14, wasn't much out of the ordinary run:

RUNAWAY ON MADISON STREET.

A team of horses attached to an ice-wagon ran away in a crowded part of Madison street just below Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Several policemen endeavored to arrest the flight of the animals, but being out of practice they were unable to do so, and before the horses could be seized they had run down and seriously trampled a young man named Patrick Schneider, who was on his way home. He was taken to the County Hospital. The physicians say he may live.

A MAN NAMED ERICKSON DROWNED.

A red-haired man of middle age, with large whiskers, was found in the lake at the foot of Twelfth street yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by Officer Patrick Walsh of the armory. The body was taken to the morgue and awaits identification. His shirt tab was marked Erickson.

It is supposed that he was struck by a tidal wave.

THEY WILL MEET TONIGHT.

A meeting of the Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Poor and Humble will be held at Zepf's Hall, on Archer avenue, tonight. All are invited.

His Designs Took Prizes.

DENVER, Colo., April 13.—[Special.]—James J. Bethel died in this city today at 3 o'clock. Mr. Bethel was a printer by trade and it was his design that formed a portion of the group of Haight & Dudley, sent to the Typographical Exchange in London, that captured the prize of America for the blending of colors a few years ago. He was formerly of Chicago. The most remarkable piece of work ever submitted in this country in printing was sent by him to Philadelphia three years ago.

GREATNESS OF THE WESTERN STATES.

Senator Ingalls Tells How They Are Steadily Advancing—Railroad Rates.

NEW YORK, April 13.—[Special.]—In his photographic-stenographic interview with the *World*, published today, Senator Ingalls was asked whether he held that whatever political purity may exist belongs exclusively to the Republican party. He replied:

"With the possible exception of the two terms of Washington there has not been an absolutely fair, free, and impartial expression of the deliberate will of the people in any Presidential election since the foundation of the Government. I doubt if there ever will be. Patronage will allure the ambitious, force will coerce the timid, demagogism will gull the credulous, fraud will rob the weak, money will buy the mercenary."

"Do you think, Senator, that the West is to be more potent than the East in working out the destiny of this Republic?" was asked.

"The intellectual energy of this country has already transferred itself to the West," was the answer. "The West is now the theater of the combined energetic and potential forces of New England and the Middle States. At this moment there are more people of Connecticut ancestry living on the Western Reserve in Ohio than you will find in the State of Connecticut. The future triumphs of the Anglo-Saxon race will be accomplished in the Valley of the Mississippi, a vast empire in itself, and not in the Valleys of Thames, or of the Hudson, or of the Delaware. The people at large little know what a tremendous undercurrent of thought, involving grand ideas, is moving with irresistible force throughout the whole length and breadth of the West. One of these elements of public thought in this great region is the unification of the continent.

"The Atlantic communities, by their superior thrift and vigilance, have secured advantages which have enabled them hitherto to dictate terms to the producers of the West. They have constructed thousands of miles of railroads and watered the stock by countless millions of dollars upon which the dividends are paid from the exorbitant rates that the farmers of the Mississippi Valley are compelled to pay for carrying food, without which Eastern commerce would languish and the population starve. But nature, so bountiful to us in all this, has not left us without peaceful methods of redress. It is not necessary that we should use the railroads of Eastern capitalists or pay tribute into the coffers of Eastern merchants. The water cure is what I mean. Water is a great blessing when put to its proper uses."

"Senator," shall we have a war with England or any other Power?"

"War! No, we shall have no wars. We have no dangerous neighbors and no dependencies nor colonial possessions. We are too powerful and too necessary to the happiness and sustenance of mankind. We have no enemy but England, and she is too vulnerable in every quarter of the globe and on every sea to go to war with us. Our standing army is only a National police force, and the demand for a navy comes from contractors, from maritime cities whose pusillanimous population pretend to believe that their accumulations are in danger from foreign ironclads, and from communities adjacent to ship and navy yards, who desire to profit by such enterprise."

SUFFERING FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.

A Boy at Slater, Mo., Shows Signs of Hydrophobia—A Strange Case.

SLATER, Mo., April 13.—[Special.]—A 6-year-old son of Mr. E. Davidson showed signs of hydrophobia last night, and today is suffering intensely. Christmas evening last, while Davidson was living on a farm near here, a strange cat came in the yard and the boy ran to pick it up, when the animal grabbed the child's hand in its mouth. The screams of the son attracted the father's attention and he tried to beat the cat off, but had to sever its head from its body with his pocketknife before the hand could be released. The wounds were cauterized and soon healed up and it was supposed all danger was past.

ALL THAT IS LEFT OF MILWAUKEE.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Petitions were yesterday filed under the Prohibitory law for the closing of two saloons in Leclaire, Ia.

Last night H. G. Lewis, a wealthy saloon proprietor of Bloomington, had an altercation with a young man named Seneca Russell, a Chicago scene painter, in which Lewis was dangerously cut in the side with a knife. Russell fled, but was arrested. He claims self-defense.

RANDALL IS DEAD.

After Long Suffering the Statesman Breathes His Last.

FRIENDS AT THE BEDSIDE.

Hope for His Recovery Abandoned Several Days Ago.

SKETCH OF HIS PUBLIC CAREER.

Although a Democrat He Was an Advocate of Protection.

TWICE PROPOSED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—Ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall died at 5 o'clock this morning surrounded by his family. Had he been conscious enough to know it, his last days have been marked by outpourings of tender regard such as come to few public men. The President of the United States, Vice-President Morton, Secretary Blaine, and other members of the Cabinet have been among the visitors to the quiet home where the sick man lay, while Speaker Reed, ex-Speaker Carlisle, and all the leaders with whom Mr. Randall served in Congress have been daily callers. During the last week the invalid's condition was such that none of them could be admitted to the sick chamber. So strong has been the stamp left by Mr. Randall upon those who best knew his great abilities and his public services that the tributes which are paid to his memory are not overdrawn, while the feelings he inspired in those who were most closely associated with him find expression in the sincerest regrets.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

Around the bedside this morning were gathered the family, the physician, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who had all kept a constant watch over the dying man during the night. A few moments before his death he had opened his eyes and looking tenderly at his wife, who knelt over him, said in a low tone, "Mother," a word instinct with all the fondest recollections of their long and happy married life, and by which he always called his wife when none but the family were near. He looked into her eyes as if he were about to say something more, but he seemed to have no strength left, and in a few moments he had passed away. Death had come with the coming of the dawn. The watchers saw all was over, and the brave wife and daughter, who had nursed and cared for him during his long illness, could restrain their feelings no longer, but gave way to their grief, while the physician and Mr. Wanamaker endeavored to console them as best they might, though their own grief hardly permitted them to speak.

Mr. Randall's death had been expected at any time during the last three days, and his family and friends knew that he could not last much longer. The physicians had informed the family that death might come at almost any hour, and last night they told Mrs. Randall that his endurance could not prolong life through another day.

Friday night had been a bad one for the sick man and he had several sinking spells, from which he rallied, to the astonishment of his physicians. These, however, left him weaker, and when morning came it was evident that his extraordinary vitality had almost left him. He rested easily and comfortably during the fore part of the day, and the doctor was encouraged to hope that he might live several days yet. He took some nourishment and dozed off without any difficulty. Shortly after 3 o'clock, however, a marked change was noticed in his appearance and he seemed almost to sink away. This spell was worse than any of the preceding ones and it was thought that the end was at hand. All the members of the family were present and also Dr. Mallan, who has attended Mr. Randall throughout his illness.

Dr. N. S. Lincoln, the consulting physician, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker were hastily summoned. They remained around the bedside expecting each moment would be the last until 6 o'clock, when he rallied somewhat from the state of collapse. Dr. Lincoln left shortly after 6 o'clock, but others remained with the sick man.

RANDALL'S MODEST HOME.

NO CHANGE UP TO MIDNIGHT.

There was little or no change up to midnight except that he was steadily growing weaker. Young Sammy Randall went to a neighbor's house to sleep, but was hastily summoned about 3 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live through the night. About 3:30 o'clock he had another sinking spell, and afterwards his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick-room when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife, who bent over him to catch his words. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said simply "Mother." He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion, as the bells of a neighboring church rang the hour of 5 to call worshipers to early mass. Around him were Mrs. Randall, Miss Susan Randall, Mrs. Lancaster, the married daughter, her husband, Samuel Randall Jr., Dr. Mallan, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and the household servants.

For a moment the family hardly realized that all was over, but then, as the facts that he was dead broke upon them, they gave way to their grief and burst into tears.

The shock was especially severe to Mrs. Randall and her daughter Susan, who, rejecting all offers of assistance, have stirred the husband and father through his illness of almost two years' duration.

MR. RANDALL'S ILLNESS.

Mr. Randall's illness dates back about two years, when Dr. Thomas F. Mallan, who has attended him throughout his later illness,

was called to treat him for the gout. July 9, almost two years ago, Mr. Randall was suddenly seized with a violent diarrhea and hemorrhage during the night, due to hastily eating a dish of ice-cream and berries during the day. This hemorrhage was so severe as to completely prostrate him, and his life was in imminent danger. Dr. Mallan says that for some time previous to this Mr. Randall had been troubled with what he supposed were hemorrhoids. The diarrheal attack caused the disease to assume an acute form, and it was found that he was suffering from an extensive and malignant abscess. This caused serious hemorrhages, which greatly depleted his system and left him weak and emaciated.

Mr. Randall rallied and grew stronger, and was getting on fairly well until last February, when he had a severe rigor, brought on probably by the weather. This rigor was accompanied by severe abdominal pains, and there were symptoms of peritonitis. From this time exhaustion began to set in and the sick man's course was downward.

Up to a short time ago Mr. Randall had confidence in his ability to pull through his sickness and told a Congressional visitor that he thought he was mending and that he would be able to resume his Congressional duties. He joined the Presbyterian church about two months ago. Mr. Wanamaker spoke to him on this subject and Mr. Randall replied that he had been thinking of this matter for some time and would like to become a member of the church. Arrangements were effected by which he entered the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church on Capitol Hill. Dr. Chester is the pastor and will probably conduct the funeral services in this city.

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF MR. RANDALL.

The news of Mr. Randall's death became quite generally known throughout the day. It was expected and therefore was not so much of a shock as it would otherwise have been. A large number of persons called at the residence during the day to express their condolences. They were received by Mr. Lancaster, the son-in-law. The President and Mrs. Harrison sent a basket of flowers with a note expressing their deep sympathy with the family. Speaker Reed called during the afternoon to express his regrets and to learn the wishes of the family with respect to the funeral services. Among the other callers were Secretary Blaine, ex-Senator Ferry of Michigan, who stood next to Mr. Randall during the Electoral-count proceedings, ex-Speaker Carlisle, Representatives Breckinridge (Ken.), Springer (Ill.), and many others.

Sergeant-at-Arms Holmes called and took charge of the remains for the House of Representatives. They were embalmed and placed in a casket in the room in which Mr. Randall died. It is said that the dead man presents a life-like appearance except that he is emaciated and wasted to a remarkable degree. It is probable that the interment will take place in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

The house in which Mr. Randall died is a plain, three-story, pressed-brick house, with marble trimmings and marble steps. It is not far from the Capitol and is in a quiet, home-like neighborhood, away from the more fashionable part of Capitol Hill.

The expression of regret at Mr. Randall's death was universal and sincere. Representative Roger Q. Mills said: "He was a very great man, a man of unimpeachable integrity and a natural born leader of men. He had more of the elements of leadership than any man I have come in contact with since I have been in public life. Nothing but his views on the tariff could have prevented him from being the leader of the Democratic party. If it had not been for that he would have been nominated for President in 1876, and," said Mr. Mills with emphasis, "he would have been elected and seated, for he would have asserted his rights."

Speaker Reed said: "It would be useless to try to express in a few words the sense of great loss which we all feel in Mr. Randall's death. My esteem for him was very great and I have always had and expressed the highest admiration for his steadfastness and courage. He was a good friend, a brave man, and a statesman beyond reproach."

Mr. Carlisle, who was just returning from a visit to the Randall residence, said: "My personal acquaintance with Mr. Randall began when I entered the Forty-fifth Congress in October, 1877. Ever since then our relations have been not only friendly but quite intimate. Although we differed widely upon some important subjects, we never allowed these differences to interfere with our friendship. I have always regarded him as an honest man in public life, and he was undoubtedly a man who had strong convictions and the courage to stand by them."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

At 10 o'clock tonight Mr. Wanamaker said that the funeral had been fixed for Thursday morning. The arrangements will be in charge of a Congressional committee to be appointed tomorrow morning. Mrs. Randall prefers that the services shall be held in the church of which Mr. Randall was a member, and not in the House of Representatives. This church is the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, Dr. Chester pastor, at the corner of Fourth and B streets, southeast. Nine or 10 o'clock will be the hour fixed for the services.

A friend of Mr. Randall said this evening that when he joined the church two months ago Mr. Randall fully expected to recover. Had he lived, from what he had said, he would unquestionably have taken a decided stand in church matters. His conversion was the result of his having leisure time and had been as thoroughly considered by him as an appropriation bill. There was no sham about this as there was no sham about Samuel Randall in anything. He became thoroughly convinced of his need of religion and after that, his mind being at rest, he became happier than he had been at any other time. All the family noticed it.

MR. RANDALL'S POLITICAL CAREER.

Resume of His Long and Honorable Record in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—Samuel J. Randall began his political career when not far past his majority. He was born in Philadelphia Oct. 10, 1828, and his life is closely interwoven with the Quaker City. His father was a merchant, who took an active part in politics. The son received an academic education, leaving school when about 17 to go into a dry-goods store. Thenceforth he always described himself as a merchant. The elder Randall was a Whig, and was a delegate to the National conventions of his party. The younger Randall also started out as a Whig. In 1854, when 26 years old, he was elected a member of the City Councils of Philadelphia, and served in those municipal bodies four years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1858 to fill a vacancy and served two years. It was during Buchanan's Administration that Mr. Randall drifted away from his old political associates. His conservative instincts drew him back from the aggressive radicalism of the new Republican party, and he found more congenial surroundings in the Democracy. It is a curious circumstance that at the same period William D. Kelley, who had been for ten years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, left the Democratic party because of his earnest convictions on slavery, and became a sturdy Republican. Judge Kelley came to the Thirty-seventh Congress. Mr. Randall was in the meantime active in local politics and was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress from what was then the First District. This was in 1862. Mr. Randall at once ranked himself among the War Democrats, and while criticising and opposing the Lincoln Administration on some points gave an unswerving support to the war measures and the army appropriations. He was a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and shouldered his musket at Lee's advance on Gettysburg, and took a furlough from Congressional duties for three months while with the city troops. Mr. Randall always modestly described himself as a private soldier in this campaign, but the accounts published at the time gave him the credit of commanding the First Philadelphia Troop at Gettysburg.

When the war was over he ranged himself for the most part against the reconstruction measures of the dominant party. He supported Andrew Johnson's Administration, and one of the strongest speeches of his earlier public life was made against impeachment. Mr. Randall was always a good friend of the South and the Southern people. He did not content himself with opposing legislation which he believed hostile to their welfare and political independence. He was willing to go farther and by positive legislation help them to recover from the blasting effects of civil war. He held that a Government subsidy would not be improper for the impoverished South, and was instrumental in much of the legislation which diverted a golden stream from the National Treasury to promoting the material welfare of that section. During his first year in the House Mr. Randall, among others, served on the Post-Office and the Banking and Currency Committees. His financial ideas were clear out. He fought every proposition which he thought looked like repudiation. He had faith in the greenback currency, and he distrusted the power of the National banks to issue paper circulation. While not especially hostile to the National banking system he lost no opportunity of enforcing the wisdom of replacing the National bank notes with Treasury notes.

AS A PARTY LEADER.

During all these years Mr. Randall was steadily forging forward as a party leader. He did not undertake to formulate the policy of his party in the House, and he was not always in sympathy with the principles put forth in National conventions. But he had certain well defined notions regarding National legislation. He was a close student and a sharp critic of the expenditures of the Government. He opposed many of the measures reflecting the views of the National Administration, and on strictly political legislation he was a tireless fighter. These qualities gradually made him the leader of the minority in all matters of active legislation, and his stubbornness caused the Republican majority to abandon more than one measure which their numerical strength should have carried. Mr. Randall reached the height of his fame as a minority leader during Gen. Grant's Administration, when the so-called Force bill was introduced. It reflected the deliberate judgment of Gen. Grant and his advisers on the legislation which was necessary to insure all classes of people in the Southern States the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. Speaker Blaine and other eminent Republicans in Congress doubted the wisdom of the legislation proposed, but the burden of opposition to the bill fell upon the shoulders of the Democratic minority under the leadership of Mr. Randall. His management of that famous parliamentary battle placed him at the head of obstructive legislators. Tactics in filibustering were invented which prolonged the struggle for days, and through it all Mr. Randall never trusted the lead to his party lieutenants, but remained day and night on the floor where he could direct every move. He gained his end by delaying the bill in the House so long that when it finally did pass and was sent over to the Senate there was no possibility of the measure getting through that body in the few days that remained before Congress would adjourn.

Mr. Randall had reason to think that the reputation he made on the Force bill would cause the Democratic party to turn to him as the man for Speaker when the "tidal wave," or Forty-fourth Congress, with its large Democratic majority, came to organize. But when that Congress met in December, 1875, the party settled upon Michael C. Kerr of Indiana. During Mr. Kerr's illness Samuel S. Cox of New York and Milton Sayler of Ohio filled the place by appointment as Speakers pro tem. during various intervals. At the beginning of the second session in December, 1876, Mr. Randall was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Speaker Kerr.

SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

It was thus during his first term in the Speaker's chair that he was able to render his country one of the greatest services that ever fell to the lot of public man. By his decision in the chair he ended the filibustering of a squad of some forty malcontents, led by Blackburn of Kentucky, who were determined to prevent the passage of the Electoral Count bill. Mr. Randall's courage did not fail him and his course in ending the filibustering was indorsed by the country at large. His patriotism did him no harm in his own party, for when the Forty-fifth Congress came together in extra session in October, 1877, he was again chosen Speaker, and was reelected to preside over the Forty-sixth Congress. While in the Speaker's chair Mr. Randall was not looked upon as a great parliamentarian, and he himself did not seek reputation as a judicially impartial presiding officer. He held rather to the view that the Speaker was by virtue of his position the leader of the majority and was entitled to give it the benefit of party leadership. In enforcing discipline he was unflinching. He loved the power of authority, yet its fruits for him were more barren than when on the floor molding a drifting minority into a compact opposition mass. He took good care of his friends and punished his enemies inside the party lines remorselessly. In the Forty-seventh Congress, with its Republican majority, Mr. Randall easily dropped back into the old place, and for two years was thoroughly at home. When the Forty-eighth Congress once more brought the Democracy into power it was thought that Mr. Randall would again be its chosen leader in the House. But a mighty change had been going on within the political organization to which he belonged. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky had come to the front as a bold thinker and bolder talker on economic subjects. The tariff reform element in the party began to show its strength, and the familiar doctrine that no true Democrat could be a protectionist, which had for years been banished, was once more preached. There was no misunderstanding Mr. Randall's position on this question. In the language of his enemies he was "always a Pennsylvanian on the tariff question." His protection principles were so deeply rooted that he rarely took trouble to argue them. A fierce struggle between him and Mr. Carlisle resulted in favor of the latter, and Mr. Carlisle was chosen Speaker when the Forty-eighth Congress organized in 1883. Mr. Randall accepted the result with uncomplaining party loyalty and went to the head of the Committee on Appropriations. He did not retreat an inch from his stand on tariff legislation, and his influence was shown by keeping the Morrison "Horizontal" Tariff bill from passing the House. Again in the Forty-ninth Congress his strength was shown when a second Morrison bill was thrown out. The conditions were changed in the Fiftieth Congress. The influence of the National Administration, powerfully and aggressively hostile to Mr. Randall's ideas, had by this time made itself felt, and he was left with but three or four supporters in his party to make a fruitless opposition to the measure known as the Mills bill. Mr. Randall's part in the proceedings of Congress since that time is too recent to need recapitulation.

Mr. Randall was twice a Presidential candidate. He never allowed this ambition to cast a shadow over his public career, but he had his dream like other men. In 1880 at the Cincinnati convention the New York delegation presented his name and secured other States to fall in line. The attempt was unsuccessful. In 1884 at the Chicago convention Mr. Randall appeared as an avowed candidate. He was put forward by the Pennsylvania delegation and his name was presented to the convention by his old opponent, ex-Senator Wallace. A considerable element among the Eastern Democrats was ready to support him, but his popularity did not extend to the South and West, and his nomination at no time threatened the prospects of Grover Cleveland.

INCIDENTS OF RANDALL'S CAREER.

His Home Life Modest and His Disposition Extremely Retiring.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—Many stories are told of Mr. Randall's sturdy characteristics. An incident of his canvass for the Speakership shows the character of the man, a character that distinguished all his public career. A railway magnate said to him: "Mr. Randall, you want to be Speaker. It is in my power to elect whom I please, and you know it. Allow me to name a majority of the Pacific Railroad Committee and you shall be the man. Will you do it?"

"No."

"Is that your last word?"

"Yes."

"Then you will not be Speaker!"

But he was Speaker all the same. An incident of Mr. Randall's Southern trip of 1884-'85 is often recalled by his Kentucky friends as illustrating the influence of Mrs. Randall in the sphere of her husband's public life. It occurred at Winchester, Ky., when, although it was Sunday, 2,000 or 3,000 people had gathered at the depot to meet the train. A brass band was present, and amidst great cheering and drumming Mr. Randall appeared on the rear of the car and made a speech. Soon the crowd began to call for Mrs. Randall, and the delighted Congressman, pleased with all this display of Kentucky enthusiasm, hastened into the car where she sat.

"Come, mother," he said, "just show yourself at the car door. People are calling for you. They want to see your face. Just step to the door and bow to them."

"Do you know, Sam," she replied, "Do you know that this is Sunday and that it is a wicked and outrageous thing those people are doing? You ought to be ashamed of yourself. I shall not go out."

Greatly taken aback Mr. Randall returned and faced the crowd again.

"Fellow-citizens," he said, "Mrs. Randall desires me to express her thanks to you for your flattering kindness in wishing to see her, and to say that she is too ill to appear."

Oil on the Waters.

Iceland fishermen now carry oil regularly as a means of smoothing the waves and enabling them to continue at work in weather in which heretofore their boats could not have lived.

SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH.

VICTIMS OF THE FLOOD IN NEED OF FOOD AND SHELTER.

Negroes Whose Cabins Have Been Swept Away Packed in Flat Boats, with Provisions So Scarce That They Barely Exist—Scenes in the Inundated Country Along the Mississippi—Gin-Houses as Places of Refuge—The Water's Work at Laconia Circle, Ark., and Vicinity.

LACONIA CIRCLE, ARK., April 12.—[Special.]—The only dry spot of land in an area of perhaps 500 square miles is the top of a levee within sight of the room in which this is being written. It is about 20x500 feet in size and is crowded so thickly with cattle rescued from the flood that the miserable brutes are constantly pushing each other into the surrounding water. Twenty rods away to the south is a large gin-house, 60x80 feet in size, with the main floor 8 feet above the water. It is swarming with negroes, of all ages and all shades of complexion, clad in the most picturesque and nondescript garbs imaginable. There are 150 of them, and they have been housed here for a week. Their cabins have been swept away, and this is their only refuge. The walls and rafters of the gin-house are covered with masses of lint-cotton, and the negroes are prohibited from having either light or fire.

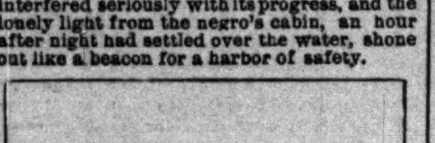
Three flat-bottomed boats anchored in a patch of willows 200 feet distant, and which are reached by skiffs or "dugouts," are

WRECK OF THE COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH AT LACONIA CIRCLE.

utilized as kitchens. None of these miserable refugees have food enough to last them five days. They are wholly dependent upon the generosity of the planters and other white people residing in the little hamlet. It is only a question of a few days until these resources are exhausted.

With planting time yet four or five weeks distant the question of support for these people is an exceedingly serious one. There are ten other gin-houses in the circle crowded to their utmost capacity with people equally as destitute as those I have described. For the most part they are absolutely without bed clothing and are compelled to use sacks of cotton seed for mattresses.

After leaving Helena no stop was made until darkness compelled a halt at Molloy's Landing, thirty-five miles below. It was a chance shelter, for THE TRIBUNE boat had started with the intention of making Laconia Circle the same night. A strong wind that broke the surface of the broad river into fierce whitecaps interfered seriously with its progress, and the lonely light from the negro's cabin, an hour after night had settled over the water, shone out like a beacon for a harbor of safety.



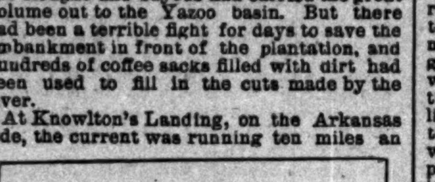
SUBMERGED PLANTATION AT KNOWLTONS, ARK., SHOWING CREVASSE IN LEVEE.

Easter Sunday morning revealed stranger sights than any that had yet been witnessed. At the head of Island 65, as the boat shot round a point, it ran over the truck patch surrounding a cabin on the Oliver plantation. A negro was perched up on the roof of the cabin. It was the only place in his home where he could stand upright. The water was within four feet of the eaves. A false floor of fence rails had been constructed in the dwelling. In answer to the boatman's hail two women and another man emerged, walking in a stooping position. In reply to inquiries they said they had enough meal and pork to last them a week.

Just below this place the yawl shot into a chute or cut-off; a long narrow vista of yellow water fringed with the green tops of trees whose trunks were hidden in forty feet of water. Several small farms bordered this channel of the river. On one of them, about twenty rods from the house, was a family burying ground evidently, for two marble tombstones that had been removed from over the graves when the water began to rise stared grimly down on the voyagers from the top of a shed where they had been placed upright with the inscriptions facing the river.

In vivid contrast to all this was the picture presented at Anderson's Landing, Miss., twenty miles below. Behind a high levee which was washed by the current to within two feet of its top lay a plantation of 800 acres, dotted with white cabins and fat cattle. It was as free from water as though the Mississippi were 100 miles distant. Negro girls dressed in their best gowns sunned themselves in the cabin doors. The men lounged on the levee or gossiped in the plantation store. The place is owned by Dr. Anderson of Memphis. The water from the break at Austin, eighty-six miles above, had not affected it, for the sloughs and bayous had carried the great volume out to the Yazoo basin. But there had been a terrible fight for days to save the embankment in front of the plantation, and hundreds of coffee sacks filled with dirt had been used to fill in the cuts made by the river.

At Knowlton's Landing, on the Arkansas side, the current was running ten miles an



LEVEE BELOW HELENA, ARK., SHOWING REPAIRS WITH BAGS OF DIRT.

hour through the abandoned negro quarters on the Lee place. It poured over the old levee with a loud, hissing sound. Over half the negroes here had removed to Memphis. Mr. R. H. Beith, who leases the Lee plantation and owns the one adjoining, rode out and greeted the newspaper boat. He was cheerful despite the fact that the river was higher than it had ever before been known on his property. He bitterly condemned the policy of the Government which, he said, encouraged the construction of levees in Mississippi and neglected to aid in the erection of dikes on the Arkansas side. The result he believed would be the ultimate abandonment of all the river plantations on the west side of the river in Arkansas and Louisiana. The Mississippi embankments forced the water to the opposite shore and raised the level to a point that it would not otherwise reach. Mr. Beith was convinced that the river was deepening its channel above Helena and depositing the soil in its channel immediately below. He pointed out one portion of his place where during the present inundation the current has cut off over fifty yards of the heavily wooded river front.

Laconia presented a dreary, forlorn appearance even under the influence of an Easter sun when it first came into sight around a bend in the river at noon that day. Its pretty homes were desolate. Skiffs were darting through its main streets and across lots. From half way up the first story of its dwellings the muddy surface of the Mississippi stretched across to the opposite shore, distinguishable by a low line of trees, a distance of two miles or more. A colored girl in a bright red dress, seated in a slowly-moving "dug-out," furnished the only bit of warmth and color to the scene. All sounds of life were stilled. There was no sound of Easter bells or music in the air. Through the trees could be seen the remains of the colored Baptist church close against a big gum tree. One gable and a part of the roof, with the wooden belfry and bell still hanging, were all that remained of the modest structure. Down the street or avenue the sign "Saloon" stuck out jauntily at right angles to a flimsy white wooden building that had withstood successfully the waters that had wrecked the church. The residence of Mr. Charles Blackburn was the only dwelling within five miles of the landing whose first floor had not been invaded by the water.

Laconia Circle has received an unusual amount of attention since the present high water has prevailed, owing to its peculiar location and environment. It is a fertile bit of territory on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi, seventy miles south of Helena. It is, or was, surrounded by a levee twenty-five miles in circumference, and, as was supposed, sufficiently high to resent the encroachment of any flood. It contained previous to March 25 about 3,000 persons, white and black, scattered over nineteen plantations, the owners of which had contributed time and money to the construction of the encircling levee. The planters within the circle were: C. B. Blackburn, C. H. Blackburn, Douglass Jourdan, Mrs. M. J. Beasley, Mrs. Coleman, Patrick Hewey, Willie Gardner, B. L. Edins, Huntingdon heirs, P. and C. M. Strickler, Michael Britt, P. L. Thornton & Co., P. D. Dora, Bowdre Bros., C. R. Sheppherd, P. B. Blackburn, Mrs. Flournoy, C. A. Warfield, Mrs. Jennie Johnson. All of these saved their household goods; in fact, not more than two or three of them were compelled to move from their dwellings. All of the planters' houses in this section of the South are built above any ordinary high-water mark. The negro cabins are merely wooden shells or log

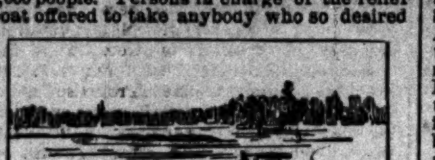
LEVEE BELOW HELENA, REPAIRED WITH BAGS OF DIRT.

houses set up on blocks two or three feet above the ground. This accounts for the destruction of this class of dwellings.

The destruction of this class of property in Laconia exceeds anything ever before known in the history of the place, which goes back sixty-seven years. Two-thirds of all the cabins in the circle have been washed away. On the Britt place only one is left. A score of miraculous escapes from death are told. On the Rice plantation during the storm of Sunday week a family was rescued from the roof of their dwelling which an instant after crumbled away. The high winds have been responsible for more damage than the floods. Twice since the overflow of two weeks ago have storms of such violence arisen that, lashing the water into waves like a mimic ocean, they penetrated houses that had successfully withstood the inundation. Reports of deaths here have been exaggerated. Only one life was lost by drowning and it was through carelessness.

Laconia Circle lies on the bank of the Mississippi, with the White River in its rear eighteen miles distant. The levee which protected it was in the form of an irregular circle. It was the overflow from the White River which poured over and afterwards broke the high embankment and rushing on joined the Mississippi flood. In the effort to save human life the live stock was left to its fate. Hundreds of cattle perished as a consequence. When traversed by your correspondent today Laconia Circle presented the appearance of a great quiet lagoon, dotted with floating wrecks of buildings and the bloated bodies of drowned cattle. The loss of human life would have been very great had it not been for Mr. C. B. Blackburn, a nephew of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, one of the largest planters here, who chartered a tug at White River and with barges rescued the people and what live stock had survived.

Little or no practical relief in the way of food has been given these destitute people here. Memphis merchants have forwarded supplies of provisions to various points on the river, this place included, but the quantity was wholly inadequate. The planters in the circle have about exhausted their ability to keep the families on their own plantations. Helena sent out a relief expedition ten days ago, but from reports of responsible people here it was rather a foraging expedition. The motives of the Helena people who planned the scheme and donated supplies were of the most laudable character, but before the boat started it was boarded by some individuals who discredited the enterprise. Their object was to obtain among the frightened and destitute negroes in and around Laconia, according to the statement of planters here, laborers with which to work their own plantations among the hills back of Helena. According to Messrs. McIntosh, Graves, Warfield, and others the amount of supplies on board the boat when it reached the Laconia landing consisted of four barrels of corn-meal, fifty pounds of meat, two barrels of flour, three boxes of soda crackers, one case of sardines and one box of Bologna sausage. This was for distribution among 2,000 people. Persons in charge of the relief boat offered to take anybody who so desired



THE CREVASSE AT LACONIA CIRCLE.

to Helena, but it was only on condition that they would not return to Laconia. When the true nature of the scheme became apparent to the planters they not only refused to accept the proffered aid, but in vigorous language told the managers what they thought of such a scheme. The supplies were kept on board the relief boat and used to feed the people who returned to Helena upon it.

Mr. C. B. Blackburn, speaking of the necessity for relief, said:

"The overflow is not the worst feature of our condition. The hundreds of negroes crowded into gin-houses through the circle must be fed for a month to come. The planters will look after them as far as it is possible, and will extend credit through the plantation stores, but this cannot last till the water subsides. They have no security for such credit save a mortgage upon the crops raised by the negroes, who rent land from them or work it on shares. If the water does not fall sufficiently to enable the hands to get to work within the next four weeks there will be little prospect of a full cotton crop this year. The negroes have lost heavily in live stock and feed, and even should they get to planting in time they will be seriously handicapped. The planters have also suffered greatly in this respect. In many cases it will require several years for them to recover. Cabins and fences have to be rebuilt and farm stock purchased. They are scarcely able to do what they are doing for their tenants. Unless there is a change in the situation within the next four weeks the negroes and some whites, too, will be in a deplorable condition."

Mr. C. R. Warfield, another planter, whose gin building is the sole refuge for forty colored families, corroborated this view. For the negroes in three counties—Desha, St. Francis, and Phillips—had, he said, petitioned the Governor of Arkansas for assistance, but it was extremely uncertain whether they would get it or not. Within the adjoining ten days the colored people living in gin buildings and in the lofts of half-submerged houses would be suffering for want of food. He thought that the State or National Government should furnish aid. If this was done the distribution of the relief should be in the hands of some non-resident of the inundated districts.

In the country north of Laconia, lying between here and Beith's Landing and extending thence up to the White River, it is estimated that there are 1,000 people whose homes have been submerged or swept away. The depth of the overflow is about twelve feet on the level. Of the above number of people there are eight or ten white families on the verge of want and who require immediate assistance. Most of the colored people have lost the greater portion of their stock and have nothing with which to feed it when the water subsides. If the planters have enough left they can render them some aid. In the meantime provision for their sustenance must be furnished from some other source. Mr. C. B. Blackburn, who is personally familiar with this portion of the country and its inhabitants, says that the people there are as destitute as those in this immediate vicinity.

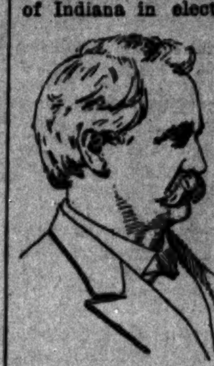
For three weeks past not only Laconia but all of the territory adjacent to it has been cut off from communication with the outside world except by boat twice a week. THE TRIBUNE correspondent was the first stranger who had visited the little town for a week. Two miles from the river on the opposite shore is the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad, but all travel by it is suspended and all telegraph and telephone lines are down. Even if they were not nobody from the Arkansas side is permitted to land in Mississippi. Armed men patrol the levees. The planters have organized a system for the protection of these embankments. Whites and negroes armed with shotguns and Winchesters watch the levees night and day for fear that the Arkansan gentlemen in the hope of lowering the water level on their side of the river will attempt to cut the dikes and form a crevasse. Each guard has a beat of from one-eighth to one mile in length. A number of strangers have been fired on, but no one has been hit as far as known.

HOOSIER STATE POLITICS.

A COMPLICATED CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

What the Republicans Will Have to Do to Carry the Next Legislature—Importance of the Farmers' Movement—The Old Soldiers Also a Prominent Factor in the Situation—Speculations as to the Senatorial Contest—Summary of the Outlook in the Congressional Districts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—The hope of the Republicans of Indiana in electing a majority of the Legislators of the State rests almost entirely with the soldiers. The party is not in the best possible condition, and this fact was evidenced at the election of last week, when the Democrats carried 608 out of 1,012 Township Trustees. This is a gain of 118, and shows that the Democrats have prevailed in 64 out of the 92 counties in Indiana.



GOV. HOVEY.

An Indiana trustee is considerable of a fellow, and his office is the most important in the State. He builds and repairs all public roads and bridges. He has absolute control of the schools, and superintends everything connected therewith, from the purchase of a box of prepared chalk to the buying of a site for and erection of a high school. The trustee hires the teachers in the public schools, too, and he appoints all judges and other officers of election. He feeds the paupers and supervises the poor farms, and dispenses the moneys set apart for the relief of the poor. The loss of so great a number of these offices will unquestionably have its effect on the vote of the Republicans, not only this year but in 1892 as well, for by recent act of the Legislature the tenure of office of the trustees was extended from two years until four, and the officers elected last week will appoint the judges and clerks of election in 1892. The last Legislature took away from the Governor the power to select the trustees and other officers of the penal and charitable institutions of the State, and the Supreme Court has maintained the validity of the law. Taking all of these things into consideration it will be readily seen the Republicans will have to work hard to carry the Legislature.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Associations are being organized all over the State. They began about a year ago in Gibson, Pike, and Davis Counties, and before the next State election will have branches in every county in Indiana. They are observing the plan of organization that obtains in Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Illinois, and Iowa, and are getting ready to take a hand in politics. No one can even estimate their strength, because their organizations are made quietly if not to say secretly. The "Wheelers" elected some of their number as trustees at the last election. This was true in Davis and Dubois Counties, where the Wheelers combined with the minority party. They invariably want the long end of the combine, or in other words the office. "No office, no combine" is their motto. What they will do this fall remains to be seen. The Republicans seem to be a little disheartened over the election, and some go to the extent of an intimation that the Administration is not in favor in Indiana. This comes largely from men who failed to get an office. There are in Lafayette, Terre Haute, Evansville, and other cities of importance any number of men who would like to even up with the Administration, but it must be remembered that an Indiana Republican almost invariably gets into line before election day.

THEY HAVE BEEN REMEMBERED.

The President has shown that he appreciated the services of the delegates to the convention that nominated him. Halford is his private secretary. Clem Studebaker received an opportunity to get acquainted with the South Americans as a member of the Pan-American Congress. Gov. Porter represents this Government in the Court of Italy. Cockrum, Sill, Bearss, Caldwell, Huston, and Knisely are in office. Uncle Dick Thompson, the ancient mariner of the Wabash, or, as it is pronounced in the vernacular, "the Hoobash," was one of the delegates-at-large, and voted for Harrison every time. He thought he ought to be Collector of Internal Revenue, but the President did not agree with him. Throckmorton of Lafayette was a Harrison delegate, and would have been pleased with the Postmastership of that city. He didn't get it. Col. John A. Bridgeland took stock in the Harrison campaign in the winter of 1887-'88. He contributed $1,000 toward the establishment and maintenance of a literary bureau at a time when Gen. Harrison's chances of success were not worth a rush. He was made United States Consul at Havre and desired his old place again. The President declined to make the appointment. A good many Gresham men have been handsomely remembered, notably Col. Calkins and Gen. Shackelford, who are Federal Judges. Mr. Bearss is an inspector of post-offices; Mr. Bennett, Postmaster at Evansville; Mr. Godfrey, Postmaster at New Albany, Attorney-General Michener, John C. New, and Mr. Huston virtually made Mr. Harrison.

The nominee of the convention, Col. New, received about the best office the President had at command, and Huston, a third or fourth rate appointment. It is intimated that Mr. Huston will resign the Treasurership and return to Indianapolis before long.

THE OFFICES TO BE FOUGHT OVER.

Thirteen members of Congress, all the State officers except Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, 100 members of the Lower House, and twenty-five members of the Upper House of the Legislature are to be elected this fall. The Legislature will elect a successor to Mr. Voorhees, and the Democrats have the best of it on account of the gerrymander of 1885. Taking the vote of 1888 as a basis, when the Republicans carried Indiana by 2,500 majority, the Democrats would have a majority of almost thirty on joint ballot. They rely on sixty-six districts giving the Republicans but thirty-four. Eighteen out of the twenty-five Senatorial districts would have Democratic Senators on the vote of 1888, leaving the Republicans with 7. The Republicans must of necessity get a majority of at least 15,000 or 20,000 on a popular vote to insure a majority in the Legislature. The Democrats have brought about this result by gerrymandering the State and attaching Republican districts to those controlled by the Democracy, making joint districts that are Democratic. Each Democratic county is made a representative district, and the Republicans have an uphill task of electing a United States Senator. With the Farmers' Alliance, and the soldiers, and the tariff talk, and the disappointed office-seekers the prospect for Republican success is not particularly inspiring. The soldier kick is one of the most pronounced and ugly. They favor a service pension bill and want the sixty-two year clause cut out at once. The Dependent Pension bill does not satisfy them.

A TALK WITH GOV. HOVEY.

Gov. Hovey, who knows more about soldiers than any other Indianian, says: "The Morrill bill will do a great deal of good to many of our soldiers and soldiers' widows. But it will leave unprovided for some thousands of men who will probably vote against the Republican party this fall. I mean by this the vote of the soldiers who are Democrats and have affiliated with the Republican party for the last four or five years on account of its promises. They will no longer support a party that they claim has broken its pledges, and this in Indiana alone may cost us 10,000 votes. Indiana has now within her limits about 70,000 soldiers. At least one-fourth of this number are of Democratic proclivities and entered the army as such. It is not difficult to see we may lose 10,000 votes on account of broken promises."

The Governor is unalterably opposed to and sixty-two-year clause in the pension bills. During the war Gen. Grant sent him to Indiana to recruit 10,000 men. The Governor came to Indianapolis and issued a proclamation, and in it he said he wanted young, unmarried men. He got the recruits too, and their ages ranged from 15 years to 25. They made grand soldiers and at the battle of Reseca Gov. Hovey made a memorable charge with his "babies," as they were called. He formed the command in echelon and sent them at double-quick, with fixed bayonets. The history of the world does not record another such movement. These Hovey's babies are now about 45 years old on an average, and the Governor does not see any good reason why they should wait seventeen years yet before they receive just recognition for their services. The pension question cuts no small figure in Indiana politics and the Democrats of the Indiana delegation in Congress are almost unanimous in favor of a service pension, hoping thereby to gain the disaffected soldier vote.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

The Democrats are going to nominate Mr. Voorhees for the Senate, and will probably do so at their State convention. This is something of a departure from their custom, but Mr. Voorhees is said to have expressed himself in favor of this plan of procedure. Then Mr. Voorhees will take to the country and all of Indiana from Porter to Posey Counties will be canvassed for all it is worth. Voorhees is a whole team in a campaign and can make more speeches and draw bigger audiences than any other Democrat, with the possible exception of Gov. Gray, who, by the way, isn't in this fight at all. He is looking ahead to 1892 and hopes to have the second place on the National Democratic ticket, with Cleveland, or Hill, or Whitney. The Republicans have not considered a Senatorial candidate as yet, though they have several available persons, notably Gov. Hovey, W. H. H. Miller, W. R. McKeen, John M. Butler, L. T. Michener, and C. W. Fairbanks.

Now a word as to Mr. Fairbanks. This gentleman will at no distant day be a very prominent factor in Indiana politics. He has a warm personal friends in every county in the State, and although a young man has made a handsome fortune. He and W. H. English are probably the richest men in Indiana. It will be well to keep an eye on Mr. Fairbanks. The Indianians have an expressive appellative of their own which they use in connection with gentlemen of the caliber of Mr. Fairbanks. They are called "comers."

C. W. FAIRBANKS.

Mr. Fairbanks is a splendid speaker and a hand shaker and mixer. He has a natural appetite for politics, and his warm friends are to be found in all factions and schisms in the State. This fight will be a peculiar one, and it would seem as if Gov. Hovey possesses more elements of strength than any other Republican as a Senatorial candidate. It's just his kind of a fight, in that it is almost a forlorn hope. He isn't an aspirant for the office, but will unquestionably make the campaign in case the party wants him. The Governor can get more soldier votes than any man in Indiana, and therein lies the hope of party success. The soldier paper, the *American Tribune*, published here, has already named him as a candidate for the Senate, and numerous papers throughout the State are reiterating the sentiments of the mouthpiece of the soldiers. The Indiana volunteers, and, in fact, those of the Western States, want a distinctive soldier in the Senate. They have not had a champion to their liking since the death of Gen. Logan.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

The contests for Congressional nominations are under way now and some of them will be very bitter. The complexion of the delegation will not be changed unless there is a land slide. Judge Parrott will be renominated and probably returned from the First District. This bailiwick is safely Democratic, although Gov. Hovey carried it some years ago, defeating Mr. McCullough, Democrat. Every county in the district, with the exception of Gibson and Pike, give Democratic majorities, but Judge Parrott, who was allowed to retain his seat, although it was contested, only squeezed there with twenty votes to spare. The Republicans will nominate J. S. Wright of Spencer County, a prominent farmer, hoping to get the vote of the agriculturist. This is the watermelon district in the extreme southwestern corner of Indiana, and noted for the fertility of its soil and the excellence of its crops. Mr. Wright may defeat Judge Parrott and the contest will be quite spirited.

There is a bitter fight among the Democrats for the nomination in the Second District, which is 2,000 Democratic. The candidates are ex-Congressman Cobb and Mason J. Niblack, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State, of Knox; Sam Taylor of Daviess, William A. Traylor of Dubois, former State Senator; Cyrus E. Davis of Green, a young man noted for his florid oratory; Cutler S. Dobbins of Martin, a nice, clever old gentleman, holding pronounced temperance views; John Benz of Crawford, ex-State Senator and a faithful lieutenant of Gov. Isaac P. Gray; and James H. Willard of Lawrence, a son of ex-Gov. Willard and ex-member of the Legislature. Cobb and Niblack come from the same county, and the tension is pretty stout in Knox. There will be a bitter fight for the delegates for this county, with the chances in favor of Mr. Cobb. Mr. Taylor comes from Daviess County, which furnished the incumbent of the Congressional chair in the person of Mr. O'Neall, who declines renomination. Daviess County will scarcely be permitted to name Mr. O'Neall's successor. Traylor is the brightest man of the lot. Davis, Dobbins, Benz, and Willard are not in the race at all. The Knox County candidate, either Cobb or Niblack, will have the benefit of the trading in convention when it comes.

Jason B. Brown will be returned from the Third, probably without opposition. The district gives about 2,000 Democratic majority, and the Republicans may decline to make a nomination altogether.

Uncle Bill Holman will, if he lives, serve his fourteenth term in the House, as the Democrats in the Fourth regard him as having a life tenure on the office.

Mr. Cooper will be returned from the Fifth, as he is a new member and is entitled to another term at least. The district is Democratic by about a thousand votes.

Gen. Tom Browne's declination makes a rousing fight in the Sixth, which is strongly Republican. The candidates are ex-State Senator Johnson of Wayne, Judge Forkner of Henry, Judge Cullen of Rush, and Ralph Gregory of Delaware. The fight is between Johnson and Forkner. In case of a deadlock it will be well to remember that this is Mr. Huston's district, and the gentleman might want to go to the House himself.

Mr. Bynum will be renominated in the Seventh and probably reëlected, as he has a couple of thousand votes to spare. Mr. Bynum is in good favor with the leaders of the party in Indianapolis, but has a strong following among the workingmen. He is fishing for the soldier votes now and his hook is baited with the Service Pension bill. As a side issue Mr. Bynum is advocating an appropriation of $50,000 or $60,000 to decorate the big soldiers' monument in process of erection in the Circle here.

Congressman Brookshire is sure of a renomination in the Eighth and equally sure of a determined fight made by James T. Johnson, Republican, who defeated Johnny Lamb and was in turn beaten by Mr. Brookshire, who received a majority of 69.

The fight in the Cheadle or Ninth District will be a scorcher. Mr. Cheadle is the friend of the soldier and wears on his breast a big Grand Army badge, the biggest kind that comes. The badge isn't a new one either, but is old and battered. Mr. Cheadle has worn it a good many years, and exposure to the wind and other elements doesn't preserve a badge and keep it from tarnishing. H. M. La Follette, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will be a candidate for the nomination. He is probably the brightest, smartest politician in Indiana. This is payinr Mr. La Follette no small compliment, but it would be hard to show one minutiæ of politics with which he is not thoroughly familiar. He is a man above the State. Judge Iraugh of Tipton will be put in nomination, and probably others will be put in nomination. It would be difficult to predict the nomination of Mr. Cheadle, whose defeat would unquestionably be resented by the soldiers, and there are more soldiers in this district than in any other in the State.

Mr. Owen can have the Republican nomination in the Tenth for the asking. He is a third termer and a very popular, conscientious gentleman. Charles F. Griffin of Lake, Secretary of State, has numerous friends, and is ambitious too, but will not be a candidate as against Mr. Owen. Mr. Griffin will probably be heard from in 1892. Augustus N. Martin, Democrat, will be renominated in the Eleventh. He was the first Democrat elected for the district, defeating Maj. Steele by about 500 votes. There is some talk about renominating Maj. Steele. If he does not desire to make the contest either Jacob J. Todd of Bluffton, Warren G. Sayre of Wabash, or Gen. J. P. C. Shanks of Jay will be nominated.

The Democrats will renominate Mr. McClellan in the Twelfth District, and his election is regarded as a certainty, as the district is safely Democratic.

Mr. Shively does not seek renomination in the Thirteenth and the names of Judge Noyes of La Porte, De Foe Skinner of Porter, and John B. Stoll of St. Joe have been mentioned. The district is a close one, and William Hoynes, the Republican nominee of two years ago, nearly defeated Mr. Shively. Mr. Hoynes may be renominated, and has a good show of election, too.

For coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, and bronchitis use Dr. Bull's Cough Sirup.

IN TWENTY-THREE HOURS.

THAT IS THE TIME BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

The Fastest "Flyer" in the World to Be Put On by the Michigan Central Railroad Company—Description of the Sumptuous Cars to Be Used on This Train—Tangles Brought About by the Alton's Reduced Rates—Miscellaneous Notes.

It is announced that the Michigan Central railroad has decided to put on a new limited vestibule train between New York and Chicago, which will be the fastest train in the world. It will reduce the running time between the two cities twenty-three hours. The Wagner Palace Car company is building twenty new cars for this service. The train will carry no coaches. A combination baggage and smoking car will be next to the locomotive. Then will come another combination car, in which will be the bath-rooms, tonsorial room, a library well stocked with books of travel, novels, and other literature acceptable to tourists. This car will also contain an elegant drawing-room fitted up in Oriental style.

Next to the car will be another devoted to a café, dining-room, etc. The sleeping-cars will make up the rest of the train.

RAILROADS BECOMING FRIGHTENED.

Complications Caused by the Alton's Reductions in Freight Rates.

There is a movement on foot to bring about a restoration of Western freight rates before the reduction announced by the Alton on packing-house products from Kansas City to Chicago (13 cents per 100 pounds) and on lumber from Chicago to Kansas City (10 cents) go into effect. These cut, if made, will cause the railroads no end of trouble. In the first place the Wabash insists on applying a five-cent differential on packing-house products to St. Louis. This would make the rate seven cents from Missouri River points to St. Louis, thereby forcing the bulk of the business to the Southeast.

Then again the drop in the tariff on this freight would seriously affect the case before the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding relative rates between live hogs and packing-house products. The live hog rate is now 22 cents from the Missouri River, against the proposed rate of 12 cents on packing-house products. The Chicago Freight Bureau has all along claimed that it is illegal to have a higher rate on live hogs than on packing-house products.

The additional reduction in packing-house products would make the discrimination still greater, and the Chicago packers propose to present these facts to the commission and ask for an immediate ruling.

Regarding the reduced lumber tariff the railroads find themselves mixed on the questions of differential rates from other points. Unless they can prevail on the Alton not to put those rates in effect general demoralization will result.

It is understood that all the roads, including the Missouri Pacific, have agreed to an advance in rates provided the Alton will make a corresponding advance. The latter, however, decline to raise rates unless an agreement is made that will prevent other lines from manipulating the tariffs.

Trying to Restore Live-Stock Rates.

A joint conference of the Traffic Managers and General Freight Agents of thirteen railroads was held at the Auditorium Saturday under the Chairmanship of W. H. Masters of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad. The object of the meeting was to try to bring about a restoration of live-stock tariffs and take measures to prevent further manipulation of rates.

The action of the Alton in giving notice that it would make a mileage allowance of double the mileage hauled on live-stock shipments has had a salutary effect on those roads which have heretofore controlled the traffic by making special concessions, and they now mean to induce the Alton to stay the fight against those methods by making a stronger agreement than has heretofore been in effect.

Committees were appointed to consider the differences existing between the lines represented. The matter of arbitration was also discussed. As General Manager Chappell of the Alton was not in the city Saturday it was deemed best to adjourn until today before taking further action.

Fast Running Time.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, in conversation lately with Harry C. Duval, secretary to Mr. Depew, made the remark that among many records of fast railroad time recently published no mention was made of what he believed to be the fastest time ever made for any considerable distance. At the same time he left with Mr. Duval a statement issued by the Michigan Central railroad showing the official record of this remarkable run of 107 miles, with one stop, at the average rate of sixty-nine miles an hour. Had no stops been made at all—four minutes having been lost thereby—the average would have been seventy-two miles an hour.

Notes.

The Western Railway Club will hold its regular meeting Tuesday, April 15, at 2 p. m. in the Phenix Building. The subjects for discussion are "Counterbalancing the Reciprocating Parts of Locomotives," "Journal Boxes," "The Master Car-Builders' Rules." The proposed Chicago joint inspection will also come up for discussion.

Chairman Blanchard has authorized the lines in the Central Traffic Association to accept the agreed propositions of the rates from the Western termini of the trunk lines and points west thereof. Local rates on business connecting with Western roads should continue to be charged on the following articles: brandy in wood or glass, car-loads; champagne, California, car-loads; wine, in wood or glass, car-loads.

At a meeting of the Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association it was decided that commodity tariffs on pig iron, which include scrap iron, should also include scrap tin at the same rates.

The former members of the Western States Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the following occasions: Ladies' Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Alton, Carlinville, Ill., April 15 and 16, fare and one-third; I. O. O. F. celebration, Vandalia, Ill., fare and one-third from stations Pana to Centralia; Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. O. U. W., biennial session, Council Bluffs, Ia., May 20 to 22, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; State Convention Prohibition party of Illinois, Bloomington, Ill., fare and one-third from points in Illinois; Masonic Grand Lodge and School of Instruction, Ottumwa, Ia., May 30 to June 5, fare and one-third from points in Iowa.

TO INVESTIGATE ARKANSAS ELECTIONS.

Things Likely to Be Revealed by the Clayton-Breckinridge Inquiry.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 13.—[Special.]—John McClure of this city, who will conduct the inquiry in behalf of the Government in the Clayton-Breckinridge contest, received a communication from Congressman Lacey, Chairman of the sub-committee from the House Election Committee, today, stating that the committee will arrive here April 20 and indicating a desire to begin the inquiry Monday, the 21st. Mr. McClure has forwarded to Mr. Lacey a list of witnesses to be summoned, numbering 128 in all, including the twelve men who were tried in the Federal Court here last fall for stealing the Howard Township ballot-box in Conway County. The parties were all acquitted, but it is thought by Mr. McClure that their testimony might reveal something not heretofore brought out.

The list of witnesses also includes parties from Woodford, Monroe, Cleveland, and Arkansas Counties, where frauds are alleged to have been committed. Mr. McClure has suggested that in the event the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is unable to summon the person that a Deputy Marshal be ordered to summon the witnesses immediately. It is believed that it will take at least three weeks to complete the inquiry. It is expected that the inquiry into the Clayton assassination will bring out some entirely new testimony of a decidedly sensational character.

A. F. Wild of the United States Secret Service, who is at present located at New Orleans, La., will be summoned. He was here at the time of Clayton's assassination and is thought to know more about the affair than any other living man except the perpetrators. He worked hard to secure the facts of the circumstances surrounding this horrible tragedy but has never made them public.

The Situation in Iowa.

STATE CENTER, Ia., April 13.—[Special.]—Good progress was made the last week with the spring seeding, and the small grain is nearly all in. Weather permitting, a few start will be made the coming week in preparing land for corn-planting. Grass has grown rapidly and promises early pasture.

EE HOURS

ETWEEN NEW
CAGO.

the World to Be
an Central Rail-
cription of the
e Used on This
t About by the
s—Miscellaneous

Michigan Central
on a new limited
ew York and Chi-
astest train in the
running time be-
y-three hours.
company is build-
his service. The
. A combination
will be next to the
le another combi-
e the bath-rooms,
well stocked with
d other literature
his car will also
-room fitted up in

nother devoted to
The sleeping-cars
e train.

FRIGHTENED.

the Alton's Re-
ht Rates.

oot to bring about
reight rates before
by the Alton on
om Kansas City to
pounds) and on
Kansas City (10
se cut, if made,
end of trouble. In
insists on apply-
on packing-house
a would make the
ouri River points
ng the bulk of the

the tariff on this
ect the case before
e Commission re-
veen live hogs and
The live hog rate is
ouri River, against
ents on packing-
icago Freight Bu-
that it is illegal
ive hogs than on

in packing-house
discrimination still
packers propose to
e commission and
ng.
lumber tariff the
s mixed on the
rates from other
revail on the Alton
effect general de-

the roads, includ-
ave agreed on an
d the Alton will
rance. The latter,
rates unless as
ill prevent other
e tariffs.

e-Stock Rates.

e Traffic Managers
ts of thirteen rail-
ditorium Saturday
f W. H. Masters of
anta Fé railroad.
ng was to try to
of live-stock tariffs
ent further manip-

In giving notice
llenge allowance of
on live-stock ship-
effect on those
fore controlled the
al concessions, and
the Alton to stop
thods by making a
as heretofore been

ted to consider the
een the lines repre-
rbitration was also
anager Chappell of
e City Saturday it
urn until today be-

Time.

n conversation late-
secretary to Mr.
at among many rec-
recently published
what he believed to
ade for any consid-
e time he left
nt issued by the
d showing the offi-
ble run of 107 miles,
rage rate of sixty-
no stops been made
ng been lost there-
ave been seventy-

Club will hold its
April 15, at 2 p. m. in
subjects for discus-
ing the Reciprocating
ournal Boxes." The
." The proposed Cli-
lso come up for dis-

has authorized the
Association to accept
the rates from the
ink lines and points
tes east of junctions
ould continue to be
articles: brandy in
hampagne, California,
glass, car-loads.
eight Committee of
ation it was decided
pig iron, which in-
o include scrap tin at

of the Western
ion have agreed to
e round trips for the
f Missionary Society
ion, Carlinville, Ill.,
one-third; I. O. O. F.
fare and one-third
ralia; Grand Lodge
ial session, Council
s and one-third from
nvention Prohibition
on, Ill., fare and one-
ols; Masonic Grand
ction, Ottumwa, Ia.,
one-third from points

ANSAS ELECTIONS.

vealed by the Clay-
e Inquiry.

pril 13.—[Special.]—
y, who will conduct
the Government in
e contest, received
Congressman Lacey,
ommittee from the
tee, today, stating
arrive here April 20
begin the inquiry
cClure has forward-
witnesses to be sum-
all, including the
rlier in the Federal
tealing the Howard
nway County. The
, but it is thought
ir testimony might
heretofore brought

so includes parties
Cleveland, and Ar-
fraud as alleged to
McClure has sug-
nt the Sergeant-at-
nable to attend in
rshal be directed to
immediately. It is
at least three weeks
It is expected that
ny on assassination
new testimony of a
aracter.
ited States Secret
sent located at New
ummoned. He was
on's assassination,
ore about the crime
man except the per-
dson in his knowledge
rrounding the terri-
en made public.

in Iowa.

pril 13.—[Special.]—
the last week with
the small grain is
r permitting, a fair
ming week in pre-
anting. Grass has
on early pasturage

WHERE THE WOMEN RULE.

EDGERTON, KAS., RESORTS TO PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT.

The Tyrant Man Put to Rout—A Campaign started in Derision Ends in a Complete Victory—Personnel of the New Officials—Mrs. Kelly Elected Mayor and Becomes a Mother All in the Same Week—Fears of "Quality" Times to Come.

EDGERTON, Kas., April 13.—[Special.]—It does not often happen that a woman becomes a Mayor and a mother in the same week. The State of Kansas, so justly famed for its fertility of resources in the way of producing surprises for the Nation, has added the above-mentioned feat to its performances in the line of the sensational and startling.

The little town of Edgerton has made itself famous by a clean sweep of the horrid men, and their places in the municipal government will be filled, after the necessary formalities following an election, by women, the majority of whom are young and pretty, and whose womanhood has just been crowned and perfected by motherhood.

Edgerton is situated on the southern line of Johnson County—a county that is known far and wide as the banner county of Kansas. It is also known as the home of the great apostle of temperance reform, John Peter St. John. Edgerton has a population of about 500, and previous to the recurrence herein recorded the principal event in the history of the place has been the annual fair, held as a sort of harvest home festival. The town is beautifully located on the west side of the Southern Kansas division of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, forty miles below Kansas City.

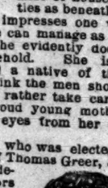
The names of the chosen band and the offices to which they were duly elected the first Monday in April are as follows: Mrs. W. H. Kelly, Mayor; Mrs. Thomas Greer, Police Judge; Mrs. S. E. Ewart, Mrs. Sarah E. Stewart, Mrs. R. G. Holden, Mrs. Nat Ross, Mrs. Brown, Councilwomen.

EDGERTON'S NEW MAYOR.

Mrs. Maggie Kelly, Mayor-elect, is the wife of W. H. Kelly, the leading miller of Edgerton and at present City Clerk. She is a pretty brunette of medium height and has not a particle of foolishness about her. She it is who has the proud distinction of becoming a mother and a Mayor in the same week, and takes more interest in the former event than in the latter. She is modest and retiring and loves her own home more than public honors. She does not consider the performance of household duties as beneath the dignity of a lady, and impresses one with the conviction that she can manage as well the affairs of a city as she evidently does those of her own household. She is under 30 years of age and a native of the Sunflower State. "I think the men should run the city. I would rather take care of my baby," said the proud young mother, and she never took her eyes from her sleeping treasure.

MAYOR-ELECT MRS. KELLY.

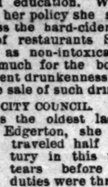
Mrs. Jessie Greer, who was elected Police Judge, is the wife of Thomas Greer, a prominent druggist, and deserves all the honors she may receive from the public. She is a young mother also, but her baby is 18 months old and can be left in Mr. Greer's care during office hours. Mrs. Greer is a native of Ottumwa, Ia., and is 25 years of age. While not a pronounced blonde she would be classed with that division of femininity. Mrs. Greer is a woman of good address and easy, winning manners, and has a good education. When requested to announce her policy she said she would aim to suppress the barb-cider joints and the running of restaurants Sunday. Cider that was sold as non-intoxicating invariably proved too much for the boys, and the only way to prevent drunkenness was to suppress entirely the sale of such drinks.



POLICE JUDGE GREER.

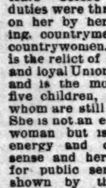
THE NEW CITY COUNCIL.

Mrs. S. E. Ewart is the oldest lady that will sit in council in Edgerton, she having traveled half a century in this vale of tears before public duties were thrust upon her by her admiring countrymen and countrywomen. She is the relict of a brave and loyal Union soldier and is the mother of five children, two of whom are still minors. She is not an educated woman but is full of energy and common sense and her fitness for public service is shown by the fact that when left alone in the world with a large family she reared her children in such a way that each one is a credit to the painstaking parent and to the community of which she is a member. She is small but active and quick of speech.



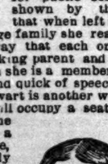
MRS. S. E. EWART.

Mrs. Sarah E. Stewart is another widow of an old soldier who will occupy a seat in the Edgerton Council. She is 45 years of age, of a motherly appearance, with a remarkably good face, and is evidently possessed of good business ability. The latter qualification she has developed by the family duties devolving upon her. Like Mrs. Ewart, she was left a widow with a large family on her hands, and like that lady she brought them up—three boys and three girls—in a creditable manner, so that parent and children alike are held in high esteem by all who know them. Mrs. Stewart said: "We will draw the reins tight. The hard-cider places and the Sabbath-day restaurants must and shall be closed."



MRS. S. E. STEWART.

Mrs. R. G. Holden is a married daughter of Mrs. Stewart and possesses much of the firmness of her maternal ancestor. Mrs. Holden will be the youngest and her friends proudly aver the prettiest member of the Council of women. She is in her 25th year, and will require accommodations for two in the ladies' ward of the Council Chamber. Ten months ago number one made its appearance, and now comes number two, contemporaneous with the announcement that the proud and prolific mother has been chosen to aid in carrying on the public affairs of the little city on the prairie. Mrs. Holden is a perfect blonde and talks entertainingly and understandingly of her new duties, and at the same time lovingly and tenderly of her little charges. Her husband is in the mercantile business.



MRS. HOLDEN.

Mrs. Allis Ross of the new Council is the wife of Maj. Nat Ross, a resident of the neighborhood for the last quarter of a century, and is about 35 years of age. She is evidently a good housekeeper and is proud of her accomplishments in that direction. She is also proud of her husband and of her five children. Speaking of her advent in politics she said: "I voted last year for the first time. My object was to keep out the whisky ticket. The men who were beaten last year put the names of some of us who had voted on a ticket this year just to make fun of us. Our friends heard of it, rallied to our support, and elected us, and now we will have to serve or they will still have the laugh on us." Mrs. Ross will claim a crib in the children's drying-room, as the latest addition to the family is not yet 3 months old. She is a pleasant lady and an agreeable hostess and is of a modest, retiring disposition. Maj. Ross, her husband, is Justice of the Peace and a retired school-teacher.

MRS. ALLIS ROSS.

Mrs. Nettie Brown will compete with Mrs. Holden for the honor of being the youngest of the "city mothers." She also wears the title of mother, her only child being a little girl of 8 years. Mrs. Brown, at the time of her election, was visiting at her old home in Independence, and has not yet returned. She has the reputation of being a sensible woman and capable of making a good argument. She is a blonde with blue eyes and light hair. Her husband is in the elevator business.

Truly the foot that rocks the cradle rules the little world of Edgerton.

STORY OF THE FIGHT.

The contest which ended in the success of the ladies' ticket was the hottest in the history of the town and the winners are justly elated at the result. As has been the case in other Kansas towns where women have gone out from their homes to enter the political arena, the cause that inspired them was the threatened danger to those homes. The liquor question, or in other words law and order, has ever been the prime cause of Kansas women entering a political campaign.

A similar state of affairs to that which existed a year ago at Oskaloosa led Edgerton to turn to petticoat rule for relief. City business had been neglected. Month after month the City Clerk, Mr. W. H. Kelly, would meet Mayor Nat Ross in the Council Chamber, but the City Fathers would not be there. The Clerk would record simply that the Council adjourned without transacting any business, a record being required to keep the city from forfeiting its charter. The men took little interest in public affairs. The City Marshal was summoned to his long home, and the Mayor could not get enough Councilmen together to confirm his successor. There was considerable disorder, and the saloon element had things its own way. Hard cider joints were run wide open the Sabbath day. There was crying need of reform, and it is believed the election of the ladies will effect the desired end.

The successful candidates have all expressed their willingness to serve, except Mrs. Brown who is out of the city, and will be duly installed into office Thursday evening of next week. The Canvassing Board met Wednesday evening, counted the vote, and announced to the winners Thursday that the calico snapping of election day had resulted in their triumphant election.

NOT SUCH A JOKE AFTER ALL.

The women's ticket was brought out in the first place as a burlesque by the law and order opposition. At the tail of the ticket they had placed a man who was in no way qualified for the position and who could not be accused of being a ladies' man by any means. The law and order people at once accepted the situation, killed off their ticket, and worked for the ladies' ticket with the exception of Sister Strong, the man aforesaid, whom they replaced with the wife of the leader of the opposition, a very estimable lady. The women worked with a will, and although the opposition held the polls open ten minutes after time, waiting for a hand-car load of railroad laborers with thick tongues and an appetite for intoxicants they carried the day and what started in a joke resulted in a reform victory. Party connections did not figure in the contest. The Mayor, Police Judge, and one Member of Council are Democrats and the other four Members of Council are Republicans. Mayor-Elect Mrs. Kelly is a devout Catholic, while her associates on the ticket are all earnest disciples of John Calvin.

City Clerk Kelly is endeavoring to find room in the ante-chamber of the Council for the construction of bunks for the babies and contemplates the selection of a muscular female for assistant sergeant-at-arms, whose duty it shall be to see that the progeny of the "city mothers" do not interfere with the proceedings of that august body.

The three most corpulent women in town are out in a good-natured contest for the marshalship, but it is highly probable the new City Marshal will be of the male persuasion.

For City Clerk there is no contest, and Mr. W. H. Kelly, the incumbent, who has the honor of being the husband of the Mayor-elect, is betting quietly with himself that he stands in with the new Mayor well enough to secure a reappointment, but he is not quite so certain of being confirmed by the Council, as some of the members have husbands and may possibly pool issues and bring on a deadlock.

A German farmer rode into town Wednesday, and being informed of the result of the election, said he would go home and prepare for a big drunk, just to see if Police Judge Greer would not consider it a capital crime and send one him to death forthwith.

The citizens of the town did not murmur at the ways of a mysterious Providence, but they turned out en masse, built a big bonfire, and serenaded the victors. The newly-made "papas" took the serenade as entirely in their honor, and the sympathetic public has not yet informed them of their error.

THREE REMARKABLE MARRIAGES.

After Living 96 Years a Bachelor a West Virginian Concludes to Wed.

PARKERSBURG, W. V., April 13.—[Special.]—The most remarkable marriage that has occurred in West Virginia for years was solemnized last night at St. Marys, the groom being Samuel Shinn, aged 96, and the bride, Mrs. Jane Patterson, aged 50. The center of attraction was the old man, who, after nearly a century of single life, concluded to enjoy matrimonial happiness. In movement and speech he seemed no older than the bride and gives every indication of living many years.

Emerson Cottrill, a young telegraph operator, and Miss Jennie Smith, living at West Union, rode one hundred miles on horseback over the country road into Maryland and were married. Owing to their being minors parental consent to their marriage was not given and they eloped by night. By morning they had placed such a distance between them and their irate parents that pursuit was not successful. Last night they returned to receive a blessing.

Nathan Goodwin, one of the most prominent conductors on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was to have been married last Wednesday to Miss Maggie McClary, in Belmont County, Ohio. Goodwin lives at Grafton and by some misunderstanding the groom started for the bride's on the same day the bride started for the groom's home and they passed each other on the road. When each reached the other's home, and finding the mistake they started back and passed each other again, each reaching home. They then telegraphed and arranged matters and were married yesterday.

THEY THINK WELL OF JAY GOULD.

People of Dallas, Tex., Pleased with the Propositions He Has Made.

DALLAS, Tex., April 13.—Jay Gould, as was reported, did not go to New York last Thursday—he only went as far as Fort Worth, and from there he returned here next day, and has been quartered at the Fair grounds in his special car ever since. He will remain in Dallas until the 15th, on which date there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific railway, and it is his intention to be present. The reporters did not get much satisfaction out of him regarding his plans. The people of Dallas have come to entertain a very high opinion of him on account of his unostentatious deportment and an evident desire to do everything in his power to improve the service and general accommodation of the Texas and Pacific railway. In addition to his proposition to build a double track from the Fair grounds to the city and macadamize the same with bois d'arc, he has further agreed to build one of the finest passenger depots in the South if the citizens will pay for half the expenses of the paving above mentioned along the double track. The proposition was submitted to the city council last night and was favorably recommended to the regular committee by that body.

DENVER SALOONKEEPERS ARRESTED.

Seventy of Them in Jail for Breaking the Sunday Law.

DENVER, Colo., April 13.—For several Sundays a great many saloons and restaurant-keepers have been selling liquor on the sly, contrary to the law. Today the Sheriff made a raid on these places and arrested seventy proprietors, some of whom are the most prominent in the city. They are locked in jail, bail being refused them.

A Lost Lesson.

The Rev. Mr. Wilgus—"It has been only a short time ago that I read of a drunkard who, in attempting to blow out a lamp, caught fire and was entirely consumed—a genuine case of spontaneous combustion. There is a lesson in that, my besotted friend."

The Besotted—"There is, fur a fact. He had no business lettin' hisself get so dry."—*Terre Haute Express.*

CONFIDENT AND WORKING.

THE DEMOCRATS ALREADY SCHEMING TO WIN IN THE FALL.

Their Naturalization Bureau Given Official Assistance and Money to Aid the Work of Manufacturing Democratic Voters—Republican Apathy, Notwithstanding Their Opponents' Activity—No Pay for Primary Judges—A Vicious Ordinance Which Should Be Defeated.

Hardly had the result of the recent municipal elections in Chicago been announced when a meeting of the governing body of the Junior Tammany in this city—the Wahnston Club—was convened to devise ways and means to secure Democratic gang victory in the political contest this fall in county and State. Apart from the dissensions among the Republicans and the apathy among the more intelligent voters, the Democratic victories, in the opinion of the schems, were mainly due to two causes: the efficient working of the Democratic Naturalization Bureau and the great attention which the Democratic heelers had paid to the intermediate registration.

Mike McDonald, who was present at the meeting, held that zeal should be redoubled. He pointed to the sweeping Democratic majorities in the Bohemian precincts of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Nineteenth Wards as proof of the good work done by the Naturalization Bureau and the Bohemian sub-committee. McDonald was followed by others, who pointed also to the largely increased majorities in the Polish precincts of the Sixth, Sixteenth, and Fourteenth Wards, and the Naturalization Bureau, while it was commended, was admonished to carefully keep up the work in that direction.

It was then announced by a representative of the Naturalization Bureau present that with proper opportunities and proper assistance 15,000 Democratic voters could be added to the registry before the 1st of next November.

"And those voters," the representative of the bureau went on to say, "are most valuable ones. They vote whatever ticket is put up without a scratch. They owe their citizen papers to the Democrats. We are careful to have them sworn in by Democratic Judges and identified by Democratic officials. They never question the purity or goodness of any of the candidates on our ticket. They have stood by us now in four elections, and they are reliable."

The remarks of this speaker were loudly applauded, and he was asked what opportunities and assistance he needed to make the 15,000 new citizens. His reply in substance was as follows:

"Make the Police Department more vigilant in hunting up proper persons to manufacture into Democratic voters. Put our agents into positions where they can readily find out all about recent importations into the city. Give us some more money."

THE SUGGESTIONS ADOPTED.

Since this talk the police captains and lieutenants have been duly instructed, though not in a formal way. Part of the gamblers' trust fund has been placed at the disposal of the bureau, and the agents of that organization are being placed where they can help out their friends.

Jack O'Brien, the Chief of the Naturalization Bureau, is to be installed in a few weeks as Chief Clerk of the West Town Assessor's office. He will be continued under the Collector. All the deputy assessors and deputy collectors will be under his charge. They will report not only assessments but opportunities for manufacturing new Democratic voters. O'Brien is a capable man in his peculiar political way, and as the West Side is the home of the great majority of the recently-arrived Poles, Bohemians, Southern Germans, and Italians, he has a large field to cultivate.

In addition, the Democratic County Commissioners will do their utmost to help along this work of naturalization for personal reasons. Some of them are candidates for re-election, while others want clerkships, etc., and the Chairman of the County Board is a candidate for Sheriff.

Mr. Schlesinger, the Jury Commission Clerk, and Commissioner Stainer are both Bonemians, members of the Bohemian Committee on Naturalization, and the most active agents of O'Brien's bureaus. There is the utmost harmony between the City-Hall and the County-Building branches of the Democracy. They are all united for plunder, and though they may have rows at primaries and in conventions this fall they will be a unit on election-day in their efforts to capture the State and county.

Their main effort will be directed to capturing the Senatorships in the doubtful districts of Cook County, and among these they reckon every one where there is a vacancy next fall—the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth. They will capture as many members of the Lower House as they can. They will not care about the Congressional seats or State offices. They will try hard to retain their control of the County Board and to elect all the candidates for county offices, including County Judge, in order to hold the Election Commissioners' office. The City-Hall gang in order to strengthen their own hold will fight earnestly to help them. The Democratic gang was never better disciplined, never so confident of success, never so united by the cohesive power of public plunder, present and prospective.

THE REPUBLICAN SITUATION.

Such is the situation as it must present itself to any careful Republican who examines it closely. And yet the Republicans are doing nothing to meet it. There are, to be sure, caucuses in the Coroner's office, and in the Sheriff's office, and in the offices of some of the clerks as to which petty officials, spavined and wind-broken politicians, or intriguers in a small way shall be nominated for this office or that office in this legislative, that Congressional, or in the county convention next fall. The pin-headed irresponsible tax-eaters who compose these caucuses never look beyond the conventions. Unmindful of the several successive drubbings which their constable candidates have suffered in the recent county elections, they propose to nominate, if they can, candidates of the same caliber next fall, thus inviting another defeat.

Some of the more intelligent members of the party are waking up to the dangers of the situation. They know that defeat in Cook County next fall will possibly mean the loss of the State Legislature by the Republicans. If the Democrats should win they would use their power to gerrymander the Congressional and Senatorial districts next winter so that the Democrats may in the future have a majority of the Congressional delegations and may also obtain or retain control of the General Assembly for the next decade. Those honest and patriotic Republicans see the necessity of unity and harmony, and know that it can only be brought about by organization and by bringing the best and wisest men of the party to the front. Those already in the public service will not be longer permitted to dictate to the non-official Roublicans. The conventions must not be mere ratification meetings for tickets nominated in some petty officeholder's back room. They must be representatives of the Republican people, and the fewer office holders in them the better. The faction-fighters must also be kept out or under control.

But it is time to begin the work. The Republicans should not stand idly by while the Democrats are running new-made voters through their naturalization mill at the rate of 3,000 per month. There is every reason to believe that some of these new voters are not entitled to their full papers. The number of them who get out papers on the declaration that they were minors when they came here is exceedingly and suspiciously large. A watch which may prove a check should be kept on the O'Brien bureau. It will bear watching and checking. Then there should be some organization to do for the Scandinavian and German immigrants, naturally Republicans, what the Democrats are doing for the Bohemians and Poles. But above all there ought to be a reorganization of the party machinery, and small-fry candidates should be discouraged and thrust aside as soon as possible, while able men of high repute, strong with the masses, should be encouraged to become candidates. There is work for every honest man. Traitors to the party, faction-fighters, self-seekers, and "chronics" should be sent to the rear as soon as possible.

It is time to begin the work.

NO PAY FOR PRIMARY JUDGES.

Sidney Smith, as attorney for County Treasurer Davis, has given it as his opinion that judges of the primary elections are not entitled to public compensation. He says:

Acting under the primary law of June 6, 1889, is a purely voluntary business. It is an act to regulate primaries of "voluntary political associations," and these voluntary associations may act under this law or not at their election. The judges and clerks may act or refuse to act at their election. If they elect to act they are mere volunteers. This statute makes no provision for compensation, and I am of the opinion that whoever volunteers to act under this law is not entitled to compensation; and it follows that this item is not a legal charge against the county and should not be paid.

A DECIDEDLY VICIOUS ORDINANCE.

The Cregier-Weston Scheme Should Be Defeated—A Good Ordinance with Faults.

A strong effort will be made at the Council meeting this evening to pass the Banks Cregier-Milton Weston ordinance. Bad as the old Council was it refused to pass it at its last session. It was then referred awaiting information from the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm System. The so-called information was presented Tuesday. It is largely misleading. It underestimates the cost of the city conduits, which the Banks Cregier-Milton Weston company proposes to use without compensation so far as the people who paid for the conduits are concerned. It is evasive, because it fails to state that in addition to the conduits constructed at city expense the city has the right to use all underground conduits owned by private corporations. It was evidently intended to help out the new company, because in reply to the question "Whether or not the city can use its poles or fire-alarm systems for the purpose of renting to its citizens poles and fire-alarm boxes and calls?" the answer is: —

The city can maintain such service and rent calls to the public, but it would require more than double the present capacity in conduits and wires, and also require an additional force equal to the corps now required to operate the present service.

Both statements herein contained are absolutely untrue. Where the call system is needed most is in the business district. The city conduit system covers all this region. It is not intended by the Cregier-Weston company to cover more territory than the city can easily cover, and yet the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm System went before a Council committee and warmly advocated the company's ordinance. He has also published a statement in its favor and has asked individual members of the Council to vote for it. The Superintendent operated a partial system, such as the ordinance proposes to establish, for two or three years. It worked satisfactorily. It was demonstrated that it could be made to pay. There was no increase in the clerical force of the office growing out of the operation. Under proper management and with proper ordinance regulation, the alarm system can be extended by the city to the entire business district and the principal residence sections, and the public can be accommodated through municipal agency at half the price which the private corporation would demand and could collect under its pending ordinance.

Ald. Dixon of the First Ward, who has given the subject careful study, agrees with THE TRIBUNE in these things. In an interview quoted in a contemporary yesterday he said:

The estimate of the value of the property is entirely too low. The city can furnish its citizens a police and fire alarm service that will be cheaper and quite as satisfactory as the service rendered by a private corporation. In all the ordinances granting the companies franchises to lay their electric conduits in the streets the right has been reserved by the city to use these conduits for its own wires.

These being the facts there will be no excuse for the passage of this family ordinance, which is being boosted by the same persons —City-Hall officials and others—who are the beneficiaries of the understanding between the City Administration and the gamblers' trust. Let it be voted down.

While many of the better Aldermen are in favor of the ordinance of the South Side Heat, Light, and Power Company on the basis that it would do away with the smoke nuisance, they are opposed to certain provisions of the ordinance. Ald. Dixon, for instance, will insist on an amendment providing that the pipes shall be laid almost exclusively in alleyways, which shall be repaved at the expense of the company after the pipes are laid. He also objects to a return of the license fee in the event of a repurchase by the city and a reduction of the rate of interest in the clause pertaining to the same from 7 to 5 per cent.

EXPLORATIONS IN YUCATAN.

What Has Been Discovered by Members of a Philadelphia Society.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 13.—[Special.]—The members of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia arrived here yesterday. Prof. Augelo Feilprin gave at outline of the expedition since sailing from the United States. He said that the party left New York Feb. 15 and reached Progreso Feb. 22. The members immediately commenced explorations of the northern part of the Peninsula of Yucatan, principally for the determination of the geology and the zoology of the region. The result of the researches was that, contrary to the general supposition, the peninsula is not a coral reef, as is maintained by geologists, nor has it that antiquity which is assumed by others. Over all the region traversed by the expedition to the base of the mountain it presents the most recent geological formation, and is, in fact, about the newest addition to the American continent. All the fossils contained in the plateau rocks are identical with forms still living on the Yucatan coast. The absolute relations of the mountain chains still remain to be determined by special study, for which an abundance of rock material has been obtained.

The expedition left Yucatan for Vera Cruz March 28, arriving the 26th. A geological reconnaissance was made along the route to Orizaba, with the result of determining that the Battan land is of comparatively recent formation, being the product of the down wash from the interior mountains on the high Mexican plateau. At Alizaba the cretaceous limestone appears in prominent mountain masses with a wonderful display of the fossil remains of the age of hippurites. Near Maltrata the vast system of limestone is shown to be in part overlayed, crushed, and folded by a great outpouring of lava from the volcanic system of the Mexican plateau, showing that the structures of the volcanic system belong to a period more recent than the cretaceous.

The members are now making preliminary examination around this city and are now preparing to investigate the region of Popocatapetl. Afterward they will go to Lake Patzcuaro.

COSTLY FIRE IN A HOTEL AT DETROIT.

The Plankinton House Partially Destroyed —A Chambermaid's Narrow Escape.

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—Fire this evening gutted the fourth and fifth floors of the Hotel Plankinton, and the lower floors of the hotel were seriously damaged by water. At 8 o'clock a chambermaid named Antoinette Faberin rushed from her room on the fourth floor of the hotel enveloped in flames. It is supposed she overturned a lamp. She was seriously but not fatally burned. The flames quickly spread to the fifth floor and through the halls of the fifth, completely gutting that part of the building before they were got under control. The flames also descended the elevator shaft to the office and lower floors, but were extinguished before doing great damage. The damage by water where the flames did not reach is heavy. The loss on the hotel furnishings is placed at $50,000; insurance, $10,000; loss on building, $75,000; insurance, $30,000.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., April 13.—At about 1 o'clock this afternoon the most destructive forest fire that has visited this section for the last fifteen years broke out in the northern part of this town. The origin of the fire cannot be positively ascertained, but it is thought it was started by some wood-strollers. By 5 o'clock over $25,000 worth of young timber had been laid low. At 9 o'clock the fire had worked its way into the cedar swamp, and unfortunately the wind began to freshen up. In fifteen minutes it had played sad havoc there and in the Deer pines, where game is abundant. The fire is still burning.

Will they Live Forever?

Commissioner Raum has been furnishing some more statistics, from which it is quite evident that the surviving soldiers of the War of the Rebellion are an exceedingly tough lot of humanity. It is stated that, while the total number of survivors July 1, 1865, was 1,700,000, Jan. 1, 1890, over 1,830,000 were still alive. This is a marvelous showing, and it is made all the more astonishing in view of another accompanying statement. This is, that of the survivors the number of those who, because of wounds and other disabilities, were subject to a big rate of mortality, was 830,000 or two-thirds of the whole number; still, twenty five years after Appomattox more than two-thirds of the number of survivors on '65 are still with us. The words seem to indicate that there has been a great miscalculation as to the shortening of life in consequence of service in the army. In the case of these veterans it has manifestly been just the other way. They have lived longer, as a class, than the average man who was not exposed to the trials and dangers of such a period, but who was deprived of its compensating hardening processes.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

LABOR SOCIETIES AT WAR.

A FIGHT BETWEEN WORKMEN AT BALTIMORE INAUGURATED.

Differences Between the Trades Union and the Knights of Labor That May Result in a Big Strike—Pittsburg Railway Employes Threaten to Make Trouble—Twenty Thousand Men Ordered to Quit Work by Boston Building Trades Council.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 13.—[Special.]—The big fight between the Building Trade Union League and Knights of Labor has begun. The order has gone forth that no trades union man shall work on the same building with a K. of L. who is not also a member of his trade union. The league will strictly enforce the card system. Work will be stopped on a number of large buildings this week, and the leaders of the league declare that unless the bosses discharge all non-union men by May 1 a general strike will be begun.

Of the 3,800 carpenters in this city some 600 are in the labor organizations, of whom about 400 are in the trade union and nearly 200 are in the Knights of Labor. The hod-carriers are very strong and represent over 1,200 men. They are the most solid labor organization in the city and their rules are always imperatively obeyed in every matter. They are principally colored workmen. Said a master builder:

"Not a little anxiety exists in regard to the outcome of the attempt to force non-union men into the building trade unions by the enforcement of the card system. The great danger is that they are threatening to call out the men of all trade unions. This may result in a general strike. In this event it is possible that between 5,000 and 6,000 men of all the building trades may become involved."

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 13.—The Federation of Railroad Employés, which embraces nearly all the conductors, brakemen, and switchmen on the various lines running into Pittsburg, held a secret meeting here today. At its close the members refused to give any information regarding the proceedings. It was stated that it had been decided to enter suit against the Pennsylvania company for damages for the recent wholesale discharge of conductors, the dismissed men placing the damages in each case at $50,000, also that a number of grievances had been considered which would be presented to the railway officials in a few days, and if they were not adjusted a strike would be ordered.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—[Special.]—The Buildings Trade Council met today and decided to order a strike tomorrow of all the men employed by Norcross Bros. They are the largest contractors in the country, doing an extensive business in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. All these cities are involved in the trouble. The strike is ordered because of the trouble growing out of the employment of marble-cutters on the public library, the Freestone-Cutters Union declaring that the work would properly be done by its members. This decision will force 1,500 men in Boston to quit work and 20,000 in the country at large.

AGITATING FOR EIGHT HOURS.

Various Labor Organizations Preparing to Demand Less Hours.

The Joint Committee from the Trade and Labor Assembly and the Central Labor Union that is arranging for a mass-meeting of laborers in the interest of the eight-hour movement, at which President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is to be present and speak, met yesterday and decided that the meeting shall be held the evening of April 22 at Battery D. Other speakers at the meeting, which is looked forward to as a monster demonstration, will be Edward Maher and Assistant Corporation Counsel C. S. Darrow.

Paul Grottkau, organizer of the American Association of Labor, delivered a stirring address in German to an assembly of about 500 workingmen at West Twelfth street Turner-Hall yesterday afternoon. His subject was "The Eight-Hour Day," and he was urgent in his advice to the workingmen to contend uncompromisingly for the proposed change. He declared that the working classes in Chicago were too backward in demanding their rights, and that in other cities there is a well-organized effort to establish eight hours as a work-day. He advised his hearers to join the unions of their respective trades and reproved them for not giving more enthusiastic support and encouragement to the striking carpenters. His remarks were well received and were frequently applauded.

Greif's Hall, No. 54 West Lake street, was crowded yesterday afternoon to hear Mrs. Lucy Parsons speak on the eight-hour movement. "The movement is a question peculiar to our time," she said. "The agitation began with this century. In 1810 a movement was begun to have ten hours made a day's work by the carpenters and ship builders of Boston. The agitation spread to the Western States, and unions were formed by the trades. In that year they secured eleven hours. In 1867 Congress passed a bill declaring eight hours a day's work in the navy yards. The first exclusively eight-hour union was organized in Boston in 1869. The fatal haymarket explosion grew out of the agitation of the eight-hour movement. It must be left to future historians to determine what influence that event exercised on the question. I am in favor of a reduction of hours of labor to eight mainly because it will afford the workman more leisure."

The meeting of packing-house employés called yesterday afternoon at Ryan's Hall, Forty-third and Wallace streets, did not make many converts. Frank O'Neill presided. E. G. Detwiller was the first speaker and he told of the benefit of organizations and combinations. Without them the laboring man could not hope to be successful in any undertaking. With organizations and clear-headed men as leaders they could expect and gain much. E. W. Getz made a similar speech and was followed by E. R. B. Eldredge.

DRIVEN TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE.

O. M. Roberts, One of Ex-Senator Tabor's Would-Be Captors, Commits Suicide.

DENVER, Colo., April 13.—[Special.]—At 8:40 o'clock last night Oscar M. Roberts, one of the young men who were arrested four weeks ago for conspiracy to kidnap ex-Gov. Tabor and hold him for a ransom of $50,000, committed suicide by taking an ounce of laudanum. The conspiracy case was one of the most sensational ever brought to light in Denver. Roberts left a letter telling the cause of his act. The case was developed originally by Chief of Detectives Lear, and in his letter Roberts maintains that that individual drove him to suicide by his persistent persecutions. The big detective haunted him day and night and kept men constantly on his track, preventing him from getting work. The official is roundly denounced on all sides for his actions. Roberts formerly lived in Boston and was said to have been an exemplary young man.

HE KNOCKED OUT SIX OF THEM.

Some Tennessee Youths Try to Fool with a Wild Man and Get Into Trouble.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 13.—[Special.]—The people of Oakdale, Tenn., are much excited over the coming and going of a veritable white wild man, a compound of Samson and Esau. A party of men in the street were surprised by the appearance of a tall, broad-shouldered man, naked from the waist up, with hair unusually long on his head, breast, and arms. They began to guy him, when he threw one of them over an embankment, and in a pitched fight which followed whipped six of his persecutors. A dozen railroad men finally overpowered and bound him and locked him in a fruit car. Within an hour he was free, having burst the rope with which he had been tied and crushed the side of the car as if it had been paper. He subsequently escaped to the mountains and no anxiety to search for him is displayed.

British Pauperism and Its Cost.

The half-yearly returns of pauperism and the expense of its maintenance show that for the half year ended Michaelmas, 1889, when the estimated population was 29,015,613, the sum expended was £2,164,014, of which £908,653 was spent in maintenance and £1,255,361 on out-door relief. This means on an average a cost of 1s 6d a head of the population. The cost varies considerably in different parts of the country. Thus, in Wales and the Southeastern District, the cost a head is just over 2s, in the Metropolitan District it is 1s 11d, while in the Northwestern it is a trifle below 1s. The total sum expended is larger than in any corresponding half year since 1884, but the cost a head is less than in any year save 1888 since these returns were made in 1878. In comparing the expenditure of the half years ended at Michaelmas in 1888 and 1889 it will be found that in the latter half year there was an increase in the expenditure in the metropolis and in thirty-one out of the forty-four union counties.—*London Times.*

FLOODS IN THE VICINITY OF OSHKOSH.

They May Cause Mills to Be Closed Down —New London Under Water.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 13.—[Special.]—Reports from New London, a city of about 2,000 people, seventy-five miles north of Oshkosh, are to the effect that the entire business portion of the place is under water, the Fox River at that point having overflowed its banks. The continued rains of the last few days have caused the snow in the woods and at the headwaters of the Fox to melt more rapidly than usual, and the result is a flood that promises to exceed that of 1888. In that year the water flooded the streets of New London to such an extent that the populace was obliged to use boats for nearly a week to get about. It usually takes about ten days for the water to reach this city from New London. At its present stage it will reach Oshkosh in half that time. While there is little danger of damage from floods to property in this city, the high water of 1888 necessitated the closing down of the mills here for nearly two weeks.

MONMOUTH, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—A severe hailstorm, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and wind, swept across the country about three miles north

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY.....2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$6.00
For two months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.00
Saturday Edition, one year	1.50

Give post-office address in full, including county and state.

Remit by express money order, draft, post-office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered.....12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.....15 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE,
Nos. 6 and 54 Tribune Building, New York City.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MEMBERS OF ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 97, A. O. U. W., are requested to attend a meeting to be held at No. 700 W. Lake-st. Monday evening, April 14, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for funeral of Brother William Murdock. R. H. BROWN, M. W.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1890.

THE report of the Hon. Jesse Spalding, Government Director of Pacific Railroads, which appears in full in this issue of THE TRIBUNE, will commend itself to the reader. It shows he has given the subject careful thought.

THE Democratic South Town Board begins its work appropriately by appointing as its attorney the attorney of the Saloonkeepers' Association. The President of the new Town Board, Supervisor Cummings, is also President of the South Town Saloonkeepers' Association. The groggery is everywhere. The whisky-jigger rampant will doubtless be the design for the South Town letter-heads. The Hull-De Young faction-fighters of the Third Ward are doubtless proud of their new board. But as it was nominated by whisky venders and elected through their influence with the kickers, it is only proper that the groggery should be on top. At the same session at which the election above noted took place the Assessor's salary was increased $1,500. This is a specimen of Democratic economy.

THE fault-finding *Freie-Presse* quotes some of the remarks of THE TRIBUNE about the large number of Irishmen sent to the new Council and who have seized nearly all the Chairmanships, and then with ignorance of history and chronology the *Freie-Presse* says "that this result was due to the course of THE TRIBUNE and its Republican friends in estranging the Germans by running after prohibition and similar notions." It says THE TRIBUNE did not go astray after prohibition, but that it and the *Journal* are supporting the Compulsory Education law, which it calls "an infamous measure," though compulsory education is a German idea, copied from the Fatherland. He must have been a keen observer who noticed the influence of the Compulsory Education law or of prohibition on the recent Aldermanic elections. The first of these was not an issue in any manner, shape, or form. The second has not been an issue since 1873, when the Germans united with the Irish to repeal an old Democratic city ordinance forbidding the sale of liquor on Sundays. Since then many of the Germans have clung to their Irish allies, serving them as hewers of wood and carriers of water. They have not been well paid in offices for their services, for the Irish officeseekers prefer to keep the offices for themselves. Thus they did not put a German on their West Town ticket and yet elected their candidates by aid of the German votes. The Irish like offices and they hustle for them. They organize to get them, and with their perfect drill they, though only the third in strength of the great voting elements of the city, carry off most of the spoils. It was their superior ability in that line and not any recent German disaffection which won them so many offices April 1. The Americans can stand it if the Germans can, but if the editor of the *Freie-Presse* thinks that the Americans, in order to make sure of certain German votes, are going to resolve that the rum-hole is the best place from which to select Aldermen, Collectors, Treasurers, legislators, etc., and that the rumseller is the "noblest work of God," he is much mistaken.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The statistics of trade tell a story of almost unmixed business prosperity. The clearings of the banks are on a scale that indicates an unprecedented volume of general business. The traffic of the railroads seems to show a tangible record of that activity. The number of business failures has been smaller than for the corresponding period of last year, while there have been but two years since 1882 that the aggregate liabilities were not large. There are larger imports and exports than in any previous year at this season. The domestic production of iron and steel and the output of many lines of manufacturing have not been exceeded in the first quarter of any year. Such are the statistics of trade. They all point towards an unequaled volume of general business. In the face of these statistics representatives of leading lines of trade report an unsatisfactory condition of business and a total volume smaller than in other years. The attempt to reconcile these anomalous conditions is proving a puzzle to financiers. The statistics of clearings, failures, railroad traffic, and foreign trade have always been taken as infallibly indicating the business situation. If the deductions from those statistics did not match individual experience so much the worse for the individual. The conclusion was that the individual was not keeping up with his competitors. But just now the practical conditions that are in opposition to the theoretical state of trade are so many and the individual confirmations of what the statistics say trade is are so few that there seems to be a necessity for going behind what has been considered the final returns.

The showing of a large foreign trade may be admitted without it necessarily following that domestic trade is in a specially flourishing condition. There can be no gainsaying the immense railroad traffic, but the record of tonnage shows that the heavy movement is toward the East. The transportation of the largest crop in the history of the country is in progress, but it may well be doubted if a proportionate movement of general merchandise is going on. The statistics of failures make a positive record the figures of which cannot be juggled with, but an analysis of their comparative significance shows that the first quarter of 1890 has not been remarkably favored as a matter of fact by an absence of commercial wrecks. The number of failures are slightly less than they were in 1889, but they have been exceeded by but one other year in the last decade. The liabilities are considerably less than they were last year, but the assets too are proportionately smaller. It seems possible that the favorable showing of foreign trade, railroad traffic, and commercial failures may happen at this time to indicate a condition of general business that the actual state of trade does not warrant. But the statistics of clearings must still be answered before the statements of disappointed business-men can be fully accepted.

Clearings certainly are large. There is no way of showing how there may be such a general increase in clearings without a corresponding business activity. An examination of the record of the first quarter of the year shows that while this increase is general it has been much the greatest in cities of the West and South. There have been a financial development in those sections, an activity in industrial enterprises, and an organization of new undertakings going on which are unparalleled. It is perhaps in this remarkable development, a development that is so extensive as to yet be but in a small part appreciated, that one must look for the reasons that are affecting trade statistics rather than in the general business situation of the whole country.

WAYS AND MEANS BLOW AT NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS.

While McKinley's tariff bill puts higher taxes on woolen goods, blankets, linen wear; on leather, glass, crockery, china; on the dinner-pail, the milk-can and coffee-pot, together with many other articles of common use and necessity, it does not contemplate that even the reading matter of the family shall escape. The present duty of 10 per cent on wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper is pushed up so that on different varieties it will run from $2.50 to $7 a ton. At present wood pulp is selling at $15 a ton, and the article cannot be imported and put on the American market for less than $25, so that home manufacturers are able to defy outside competition, and the reduced rate is owing to rivalry among themselves. Unbleached pulp is the only kind largely imported, but American manufacturers are now putting in plants which will enable them to produce chemical pulp here at a cost of $10 a ton less than the imported article must bring. Under these circumstances the McKinley committee's proposed increase of the duty must rest on the assumption that if the bonus is made big enough and tempting enough American manufacturers will cease competing with one another and organize a trust to monopolize the paper trade and charge up to the limit of the increased tariff. It does not seem to have occurred to any member of the McKinley committee that the people may object to a needless increase in the cost of books, magazines, newspapers, and periodicals. The assumption is that the increased tax will not be seriously objected to by individuals, and yet it will amount to enough in the aggregate to quickly enrich a ring of paper-mill men, which seems to be the purpose the committee has in view.

When this increased tax on pulp is imposed for the gratification of the pecuniary greed of a pulp ring publishers can protect themselves against loss by advancing the price of their papers to the public.

The Ways and Means Committee seem to think themselves under instructions from the people to increase tariff taxes whenever they find that by so doing they can swell the gains of Eastern manufacturers. They propose to tax tin higher in every form in order to facilitate the organization of a tinplate syndicate in Pittsburg and the production of more multi-millionaires. They have doubled the tax on all linen goods, and have heavily increased the duties on all leather goods. With the exception of the change proposed in the sugar schedules the aim of the McKinley committee has been to increase the profits of rings and trusts without regard to the robbery of consumers. The tariff declarations of the Republican party are falsely interpreted as meaning that duties must be pushed up wherever it is possible to increase the profits of the mill and factory bosses of the East. These classes have thronged the rooms of the Ways and Means Committee during the winter protesting against reductions of duties and trying to squeeze in advances at every opportunity. Listening to the appeals of the selfishly interested few and hearing nothing from the many who must suffer the consequences of jugglery and imposition the committee has prepared a bill calculated to strengthen the grip which trusts and trade monopolies have got on the public.

No such changes may be pushed through under the pretense that they are authorized by the last McKinley plank of the last platform, which was ignored by Republican speakers throughout the campaign and treated by President Harrison in his letter of acceptance as a mere flourish of rhetoric. Western members of Congress who now take refuge behind that discarded plank will find themselves suspected of being in collusion with tariff boodlers and having corrupt inducements to change the tariff in the direction of bigger profits for trusts and combines at the cost of higher prices to consumers. What the people want is relief from unnecessary taxation and not an increase of it for the greater gain of greedy plutocrats. Congressmen found supporting increased duties will enjoy plenty of time after next fall's election to repent in grief over their blunder.

A CARNIVAL OF FRAUD.

The evidence multiplies that in the recent municipal election in Jersey City the Democratic ringsters ostensibly carried the day and reelected Cleveland by a series of systematic frauds, dishonest counts, and ballot-box stuffing which would not have done discredit to the worst efforts of Tammany in its palmiest days. There is little doubt that the Republican candidate was elected on the honest vote. There was a great revulsion of public sentiment in his favor, as is clearly shown by his carrying four of the six wards of the city. There was the same change of sentiment in the other two, but it did not appear in the returns because the vote was fraudulently cast and fraudulently counted. A favorite dodge was to wreck the patent ballot-boxes and then substitute cigar-boxes, which could easily be changed for fresh ones. The New York *Evening Post* thus describes the trick in one precinct:

> Ballots were polled in a cigar-box nearly all day in this precinct. The paper on the inside of the cover of the cigar-box in use at the time the polls closed for the noon recess was torn. During the recess the box disappeared, and where it went to no one who is willing to talk knows. When the polls were reopened after the recess another cigar-box was produced. The paper on the inside of the cover of this one was not torn. The box was filled with nice, clean Democratic ballots. When the vote was counted at night it was announced that Cleveland had 209 ballots and Perkins only 75.

Most of the frauds were perpetrated in the First and Second Districts. The latter is known as the Horseshoe District, from which in ten years the returns have never been completed within twenty-four hours of an election. In these two districts the patent ballot-boxes were broken and cigar-boxes substituted. The registry lists were stuffed with the names of dead men by Democratic officers of election who had been indicted for the same offense last fall, and these names were voted on by repeaters in spite of the protests of Republican inspectors. The *Post* says "this district is controlled by 'Denny' McLaughlin, the County Clerk, one of the ring 'bosses.' McLaughlin telephoned to the City-Hall in the afternoon that the Second District would give Mayor Cleveland 1,400 in some way or another. He kept his word. The district gave Mayor Cleveland 2,515 majority. The greater part of it is thought to be fraudulent." In that district the vote returned was 93 for the Republican candidate and 2,367 for the Tammany candidate.

It was a carnival of fraud and open rascality. All the indicted criminals who served as election officers last fall and helped to carry the State for the Democratic Governor, and who served in 1888 and helped to carry the State for Grover Cleveland, were again on duty and got in their infamous work. The apparent majority for their candidate is only 1,927, a loss of nearly 6,000. The Republicans will not rest content with the result but will institute a contest which, if there be any justice left in Jersey, will seat the Republican candidate and show up one of the worst records of Democratic rascality ever made in this country. The Democracy of Jersey City is a fitting annex to the rotten organization of Tammany across the river. There is no certain cure for such infamous work but the penitentiary, and the sooner the honest, law-abiding people of New Jersey get these scoundrels before the courts and railroad them to prison the sooner they will have honest elections. They can never expect to have honest government until they convict and punish their ballot-box stuffers. Let them have a touch of the famous "Jersey justice."

TIME TO WAKE UP.

In another column the methods by which the gang Democrats of the City-Hall-Gamblers' Trust variety propose to capture Cook County and the State of Illinois next winter are fully set forth. They have perfected an organization here on the Tammany plan. They propose also to adopt the Tammany methods. They have already established a bureau for grinding out Democratic voters at the rate of 3,000 per month. This bureau is supplied with funds by the gamblers' trust and the Council and other official sandbaggers and blackmailers. It has agents in every department of the City Government and in most of the departments of the County Government. The Democratic Judges obligingly lend them assistance in the manufacture of the new citizens presented, and few questions are asked. The chief of the bureau is to be Chief Clerk of the West Town Assessor's office, with unlimited opportunities for finding out material for new Democratic voters, and 15,000 of such are promised between now and November.

The purpose in all this is that the General Assembly shall be captured next fall; that Gen. Palmer may be elected the successor of Senator Farwell; that the State may be gerrymandered into Senatorial and Congressional districts in the interest of the Bourbon allies of the gang and the gamblers' trust; and that all the county offices shall be placed under gang control, as the City-Hall now is, so that there may be no more special grand juries, no honest petit jurors, and that the bribers, sandbaggers, blackmailers, and thieving gamblers may be able to rule the county as they choose to rule it and for private plunder.

The facts as printed elsewhere are undeniable. What are good citizens going to do about it? What do the local Republican leaders mean by standing idly by while the gang is thus preparing for future raids?

THAT NIAGARA CANAL A WANTON WASTE OF MONEY.

The Committee on Railways and Canals of the House of Representatives has in Congress decided to report favorably a bill for the construction of a canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario on the American side of Niagara Falls. The estimated cost is $23,600,000—more likely 40 or 50 millions. Estimates on such jobs always fall heavily short of the cost of public works.

The friends of this canal scheme recommend it on commercial and military grounds. The first do not exist. There already is a canal around the falls—the Welland—and at the low rate of tolls, forced by the reduction of the charges on the Erie Canal, there is not commerce enough for it to pay expenses. Were there two canals round the falls neither could earn its salt. But it is said that the Welland is on Canadian territory. It is, but the Americans use it on the same terms as the Canadians. It has been charged that the former are discriminated against. But the Canadian Government denies it, and no evidence of the truth of the assertion has been submitted. When it is Mr. Blaine will see that the injustice is remedied. It is alleged that the control of the canal by the Canadians is building up Montreal at the expense of New York and that the ocean shipments from the former place are increasing the most rapidly. That does not worry the Westerners. If they get more for their wheat and grain at Montreal they will cheerfully send it there, and no grain will go there unless it finds a higher market there. A canal around the falls would not reduce the cost of freight from the upper lakes to New York. Wheat can be shipped as cheaply from Chicago, Milwaukee, and Duluth to Oswego and the Welland on Lake Ontario as it could via the proposed American canal. So there is nothing in that claim.

It is also alleged that if the American canal were dug and the old Oswego lateral enlarged to the size of the Erie proper there would be two routes to tidewater via Buffalo-Albany and Oswego-Albany. It is difficult to see what is to be gained by breaking bulk at Oswego rather than at Buffalo, but if anything is it can be gained via the Welland Canal quite as much as via any new one, and thus save this expenditures of twenty-three or forty millions.

But the great argument used is the military one—that in case of war with Great Britain little gunboats sent from New York Harbor through the Erie to the lakes via Albany and Oswego could pass thence from Ontario to Erie and back again. There is not a soldier with any knowledge of geography who does not know the utter worthlessness of this argument. The place to defend the lakes against British gunboats is not on the lakes but on the St. Lawrence. Were a couple of the modern ironclad English gunboats to run the gantlet of the St. Lawrence and get into Lake Ontario they would blow out of the water any little boat that this country might send through the Erie or Oswego Canal, and if one English boat were allowed to pass through the Welland Canal she would be mistress of the other lakes from Buffalo to Detroit, and to Chicago if allowed to pass into Lake Huron.

For 200 miles the St. Lawrence divides the two countries. There are scores of points on the American shore were batteries can be planted which will command the stream. In the face of dynamite shells and torpedoes in the river bed no English gunboat, no matter however stanch, could force her way into Lake Ontario. Were the line of the river held by the Americans for six days one of their armies would be in Montreal and would clutch the St. Lawrence by the throat. Another, treading historic ground, would have taken possession of the Welland and converted it from a Canadian into an American canal.

If it is desired that the American lake cities shall never hear the thunder of a hostile cannon plant batteries along the St. Lawrence. It should have been done long ago. Let Congress appropriate money for big guns which will be of vital use, and not for a humbug canal which will be of no use. If a couple of British gunboats are allowed to reach Lake Ontario they will control it—indeed, one can do that—and of what use would an American canal around the falls be? The British vessel with its 200-pound rifle gun would command the point where such canal entered the lower lake and would annihilate any vessel that shoved its nose out. The key of the lakes is at or above Montreal, not the Niagara River. No British gunboats should be allowed to pass Ogdensburg.

If the object of constructing the canal is simply the extirpation of the surplus there are more profitable uses to which this twenty-three or forty-six millions can be put. There is a proposition to cut a canal from Lake Michigan to Superior near Green Bay. It is not a greatly needed work, but it would save 200 miles or more of navigation and is every way preferable to the Niagara folly. The Government engineers have also made their estimates showing that for twenty-three millions eight feet of water navigation can be obtained from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi near Alton and the vast commerce of the interior of the continent be linked to the lakes by steam navigation. This proposition has some commercial and military merit. It might be expected to increase the shipments from the West to New York and to lower the cost of transportation more or less. It would put it in the power of the Government to build gunboats on the Western rivers and rush them through the Illinois River for the defense of the upper lakes, perhaps before British gunboats could reach these waters—if the stupid Federal Government allowed them to get into the lakes.

If there are twenty-three millions of dollars to be spent for gunboat canals send the money out West, where it will do some good towards defending the lakes.

"IS THERE any butterine in this butter?" asked the customer.

"There is not, sir," answered the dealer, emphatically, "there is not a particle of butterine in it—so far as I know."

THE Minneapolis *Times* speaks of "the Rev. Joseph Cook of Chicago." What is the provocation for this?

IN the ordinary course of events it is now about time for somebody to make another attempt to assassinate the Czar.

QUEEN VICTORIA is believed to be still preparing, in the leisurely, dispassionate way in which she has been doing it for the last quarter of a century, to abdicate in favor of her aged son.

"MILLIE," inquired the mother of the bride, "what shall we do with all these left-over scraps of cake?"

"Send them to the editor of the *Bugle*," replied the happy bride in the generosity of her angelic nature.

IT is understood that Majah Jones of St. Louis, late of the Okefinokee Swamp, objects to Statesman Lawler's spelling reform for the reason that it makes no provision for the casting out of the useless letter "r."

ENEMIES of woman suffrage are meanly spreading the report that the failure of the female candidates to carry the day in some of the Kansas cities at the recent elections was due to the fact that election day was an extremely windy one.

NO ENGLISH syndicate, so far as known, has had the hardihood as yet to try to buy the Louisiana lottery.

SMOKELESS gunpowder may be a good thing, but the world could get along a great deal better with gunpowderless smoke.

CHICAGO'S boulevards will afford a new sensation to the cooped-up Londoner who attends the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.

PERSONALS.

Editor Richard Smith is receiving a lively keelhauling at the hands of some of the Ohio Republican editors. He is accused of voting for a Democrat at the late election in Cincinnati.

James McNally of Maryland became so persistent and offensive in his pursuit of an office that Representative Mudd felt called upon to thrash him, and now McNally's name is mud.

Admiral Ammen, who is now journeying along the route of the Nicaragua Canal, believes that the line could be made within the estimates, and that if completed it would be a paying enterprise.

Gen. Sherman observes that he has met within the last few years not less than 200,000 men who claimed to have turned the tide of the war. And then old Tecumseh adds that he sometimes spins yarns himself.

Mr. C. P. Huntington declares that the Southern Pacific railroad shall not meddle in politics hereafter. He has probably learned that it is cheaper to buy ready-made Congressmen and State legislators than to elect them.

Josephine Bedard, the French girl who it was claimed had fasted for nearly eight years, and who has been critically ill for some weeks past at her home in Tinwick, Que., is now recovering, and since her illness has been blessed with a vigorous appetite.

Editor Mehaffey, who prints a Democratic paper at Lima, O., presents this remarkable photograph to his readers: "I would like to see every Democrat who voted for a Republican last Monday kicked by a jackass, and I would like to be the one to do it."

Samuel J. Randall always lived in the most modest and unostentatious way at his little country place on the Pennsylvania railroad, a short distance out of Philadelphia. The house was no larger than many a laborer's, and was furnished in the plainest and most unpretentious style.

Senator Ingalls said in a recent interview: "Taking the situation as it is, and regardless of whom the Democracy may select to bear their standard, as at present advised, guided by the inexorable logic of the situation, I believe Benjamin Harrison will be renominated and reelected."

Benjamin Darling, who died in the city asylum at Woonsocket, R. I., last week at the age of 82, invented the revolver type of pistol half a century ago. He manufactured the arms at Woonsocket, but they failed as a business venture in his hands. It is the same principle which made Samuel Colt of Hartford a rich man.

James Hines has had rather a lively experience on his squatter's claim in Arkansas. He was warned off, but decided not to go, and he held out for three years. During that time he was shot at thirty-three times, wounded four times, had his cabin set on fire twice, his wife was driven to suicide, and his boy ran away, and at last the man grew weary and hanged himself.

Bridget Deody, probably the oldest woman in the United States, recently celebrated her 118th birthday at her home in Mineral Point, Wis. She was born in County Wexford, Ireland, according to an authenticated copy of her baptismal record, April 9, 1772, and has been a resident of Galena and Wisconsin for a period of sixty years. She is in apparent good health and in the possession of all her faculties to a wonderful degree.

Gen. Corse has grown as tired of "Hold the Fort" as Sherman is of "Marching Through Georgia." He says: "I have had it tired and drummed at me for so many years that it made me almost as sick as my wife when, after she had been married a while, she noticed that all the papers and letters which came bore reference to my dispatch to Sherman saying that I was short a check-bone and one ear, but could whip all h——l yet. One day a notice came that I had prevailed in a suit. Said my wife: 'I am glad you have got done whipping h——l and have taken to whipping something else.'"

CURRENT NOTES.

The people who disagree with you never have any sense, anyway.—*Atchison Globe.*

"Where are you going at this late hour?" asked the policeman. "To the lecture." He knew his wife was waiting for him.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Doctor (after the railroad accident)—"Are you much hurt?" Railroad Official (faintly)—"I must positively decline to furnish any information."—*Judge.*

"We are all interested in the coming woman," says an exchange. Not half so much, though, as we are in the woman who has already come.—*New York Tribune.*

"How would you like to be a lawyer, Bill?" asked one burglar of another. "Well, I'd like it; the returns is pretty nigh as good, an' it's a heap safer."—*Washington Post.*

Xanthippe—"I declare, how cheerful my husband looks today." "No wonder, sister; you know today is election, and the poor man is naturally delighted to have his say about something."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Sympathizing Friend—"And so your father was killed in the railway disaster! You'll get $5,000 damages from the road, of course." Bereaved Offspring—"That's just it. I own considerable stock in the road, and I'll have to pay my share of that $5,000 in reduced dividends."—*Boston Transcript.*

It's funny that the blind boy can't even see his father, although the old man is always a parent to him.—*Binghamton Leader.*

"I never jump at conclusions," said the pastor. "No," said the elderly member of his congregation, who takes liberties, "I have noticed that from your sermons. You reach a conclusion very slowly."—*Washington Post.*

American Boy—"Papa, what's an absolute monarchy?" Papa—"A country ruled by a King whose authority is unlimited. His word is law, and the people must do his bidding. Do you understand?" American Boy—"O, yes, a sort of political boss."—*New York Weekly.*

Tailor—"I admire the persistence with which you try to stand me off for a new spring suit, Mr. Lastcent. You deserve credit, sir." Young Lastcent—"Thanks, I——" Tailor (firmly)—"But you'll have to go elsewhere for your desserts, Mr. Lastcent!"—*Dry-Goods Chronicle.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE C., B. & Q. ROAD.

Comments of an Eastern Paper on the Statement of the Line.

New York *Post:* The total earnings and disbursements of this railroad for 1889 have already been published, the printed report adding, as usual, little detailed information. A brief table of general interest can be made of the changes in the general balance sheet. This, in round numbers and condensed, is as follows:

DEBIT.

Increase in bonded debt	$7,500,000
Increase in sinking fund	1,500,000
	$9,000,000

CREDIT.

Amount expended for construction	$4,700,000
Increase in cash on hand and bills receivable	2,800,000
Decrease in bills payable	1,500,000
	$9,000,000

The last item of $1,500,000 probably covers payment of debts contracted in 1888, while the whole table shows the results of the year 1889 outside of operation. As compared with previous years the gross earnings increased $3,000,000 and the operating expenses decreased $1,500,000—although 200,000 more passengers and 750,000 more tons of freight were carried. Comparing items of operating expenses as given in bulk the falling off is principally in engine service—$400,000; losses and damages paid, $500,000; and repairs of track, $500,000. The first item is undoubtedly legitimate, since the engine service during the strike was exceptionally costly. The second item, of damages paid, is no doubt largely a fair decrease for the same reason. The decrease in maintenance of way (including bridges and buildings) is referred to in the President's remarks. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy spent upon this department in 1887 nearly $1,000 per mile of road operated; in 1888 it amounted to $800 per mile; while last year it was but $630 per mile. The importance of this will be seen when it is stated that the amount per mile spent in 1887, if applied in 1889, would have added to the operating expenses a sum equal to 2 per cent upon the stock. This curtailment of expenses might be a serious matter in the future if it should be continued. "We have spent new money only when it seemed urgently necessary," says the report, while out of nearly $5,000,000 spent in construction of roads and for equipment only $20,000 was expended in Iowa. "It may be supposed," continues the report, "that what the railroads lose other people gain; but a little consideration shows that the only commerce which can last is that which enables both sides to make a profit." In this sentence President Perkins states clearly the fallacy under which the average Western legislator seems to labor—that what is taken from a railroad is given to his constituents. In the long run both parties to a bargain must make a profit if the trading is to continue.

The report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is conspicuous among our great systems in its lack of details. No train mileage, no tonnage mileage, is given; no statement of the respective percentages of the different classes of grain, coal, and merchandise is made. Investors are entitled to know about the the operation and resources of their property. It is not a question of distrust of the management but one of pure business. The report for 1887 took occasion to remark upon the decrease in corn that year. How much is the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy affected by the large crop of that cereal now harvested and how much by the low rates upon the same? How cheaply or dearly are the trains run? Such a report as that of the Chicago and Northwestern is in marked contrast in these respects. It would be well if the New York Stock Exchange, as a requisite to listing, should demand monthly or quarterly statements of earnings gross and net from the Missouri Pacific and from the Rock Island, for example, and complete tabulated statistics once a year from the Burlington, for example. In no other way can an investor tell whether his dividends come from bond sales, from the neglect to make necessary expenditures upon road-bed or cars, or from honest operation.

CARDINAL MANNING'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Acknowledgment of the Address from the Bishops of the United States.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 13.—The silver jubilee of Cardinal Manning was noted by the Archbishops of the United States, who, at a meeting in Baltimore, chose His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons as their medium of communication with the great English Cardinal. The following is the correspondence which passed between the two illustrious dignitaries of the Catholic Church:

CARDINAL GIBBONS TO CARDINAL MANNING.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18, 1890.—My Lord Cardinal: During the recent centennial celebration at Baltimore it was suggested in a conference of the Archbishops of the United States held at my residence that in their name I would convey to your Eminence the cordial congratulations of the American Episcopate on the occasion of your approaching silver jubilee.

It is seldom that a more grateful duty was ever assigned to me than to be the chosen medium for conveying to your Eminence this message of brotherly esteem and affection. I am certainly unconscious of any disposition to bestow undue praise on any one, still less on one to whom flattery would be odious; and I hope I am not offending your Eminence's innate modesty when I say the American episcopate holds you in the highest admiration. Your private virtues and apostolic life, your public discourses delivered in season and out of season, your prolific writings in defense of religion and sound morals, your untiring zeal in behalf of the sons and daughters of toil and the suffering poor, and in the cause of temperance, your readiness at the sacrifice of personal comforts and even of health to coöperate in every measure affecting the interests or humanity are a source of constant edification to us all and an incentive to emulate so bright an example.

May your Eminence continue for some years yet to exercise your pastoral solicitude over the church in England, "and, when the Prince of Pastors shall appear, may you receive a never-fading crown of glory." I am ever, my Lord Cardinal, your Eminence's faithful and devoted friend,

JAMES (CARDINAL GIBBONS),
Archbishop of Baltimore.

P. S.—I beg to forward herewith a testimonial from a few of the prelates, whose names I inclose, as well as from myself.

CARDINAL MANNING TO CARDINAL GIBBONS.

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, S. W., March 31.—My Lord Cardinal: Your Eminence's, with the address of the Bishops of America, and also the fraternal offering to the jubilee memorial reached me this morning. I have placed them in proper custody and my formal thanks will be hereafter made public. Nevertheless, I cannot let a day pass before I tender to you and to all my brethren in America my heartfelt and grateful thanks for the great consolation of your affectionate words. They are only too kind, but they come as the end of a long and eventful life as a witness that I have not altogether failed in my desire to serve our patient Master.

Such a testimony from your great episcopate will cheer me, now that the day is far spent and my slender work is nearly done. I will ask you, my Lord Cardinal, to assure my brethren in the United States that my prayers shall always be offered for them and for your ever-expanding unity. Believe me always, my Lord Cardinal, your Eminence's devoted servant,

HENRY EDWARD (CARDINAL MANNING),
Archbishop of Westminster.

One of Washington's Checks.

There is now on exhibition at the Third National Bank in Scranton, Pa., a check which bears the signature of George Washington. It was drawn just three months and one day before the death of "The Father of His Country." It is written on plain paper in that long hand so well known from the public fac-similes of Washington's writing. The following is a copy of the check:

MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 13, 1799.

The cashier of the office of Distribution Department, Baltimore, will please pay Oliver Wolcott, Esq, or bearer, the sum of two hundred dollars and charge to my account. 200 dolls.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The document is the property of Mr. J. C. Platt, who recently purchased it for $10 from Mr. Robert Spring of Baltimore, into whose hands came the papers of the bank on which the check was used.

Is Senator Allison a Candidate?

Council Bluffs *Nonpareil:* Senator Allison stood this winter in a fierce crucible. He came out of it stronger and more popular than before. This is the test of a strong man. It is a part of Republicanism that it thinks well of its own good sense. The misrepresentation, the abuse, and the officious meddling of Democratic organs are not calculated to discredit any man in the sight of Republicans, much less Senator Allison. Moreover, Allison and '92 are not among the improbabilities.

Two Unmitigated Evils.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* It used to be the "walking delegate" who made most mischief when "strikes" were threatened; now it is the "talking" delegate who steps in to make peaceful settlements of labor disputes difficult. Both are unmitigated evils.

HIGHWAY AND BYWAY.

The Villain of the Stage.

MR. P. Finley Dunne: I have been studying the villain of the stage and the villain off the stage. The villain as the playwright makes him and the villain as God has made him. I wonder why there should be such a difference. The other actors of a play are more or less counterparts of those whom we meet in everyday life. But the villain of the stage is built totally different from the villain who is lord of all in the walks of life.

The first, according to the conception of the playwright and the wardrobe of the property room, is a despicable wretch in his appearance and dress. He has the worst fitting clothes of any member of the company—in the play I mean. He gets tripped up in every act. He falls into the clutches of the most ignorant policeman. He doesn't sit down at the banquet. If he has any luck at all, just about the moment it comes to him he is shackled by a pair of measley Hawkshaws and hustled from the stage. He dies like a dog without having any fun. He runs against a buzz-saw every time he shows up in an act.

Now isn't this the antithesis of the villain we meet in everyday life? This latter chap goes well dressed and is the sort of man whose appearance would have filled the bill which J. Cæsar made out—"Sleek and well-fed." He is the fellow whom society takes into its arms—innocently of course. Who gets into the church? Who is the ornamental committeeman on great occasions, very frequently? Who sleeps late in the morning and retires late with his stomach ladened with the best? Who wheedles the banker into big loans? Who inaugurates schemes for which others put up the money and from which he draws a princely salary? Who marries the pride of some honest old father and mother who made their fortune by grubbing and hoeing and felling the timber out of which the cradles for villains are made? And when he gets her, secures her fortune, beats her, leaves her, and flies to Monte Carlo, or Canada, or some club-house in New York, where he lives like a Prince and struts like a peacock, and wants to know what people are going to do about it? This is the villain of everyday life. It would pay some melodrama playwright to form his acquaintance.

Went Home Before the Usual Hour.

C. M. Hardy: A young man who has a delightful home in a fashionable quarter on the South Side was addicted to taking an occasional nippy, and sometimes when in congenial company imbibed more than was for his welfare. A few days ago he met two of his chums who made the usual invitation of good-fellowship. He compressed his lips and shook his head. One of his chums was inclined to prod him on account of the refusal when he opened his lips and made the following explanation:

"One of the troubles about my drinking has always been that I staid down-town until a late hour when I met you boys. The other day I met some of you and things went in the usual way. I don't know how it occurred, but we all filled up rapidly. I got home somehow. It was pitch black. I went around to the rear of the house, sat down on the back steps, pulled off my shoes, took off my coat and collar, and walked quietly up to the back door, opened it, and walked in. I felt my way along the hall and got to the parlor entrance. The parlor was brilliantly lighted and filled with some of my wife's choicest acquaintances. There I stood in the condition which my partial disrobing on the rear stairway had left me. I had been under the impression that it was quite late. It was only about 8 o'clock in the evening. I concluded right then and there that it was time to quit."

Going Out in the Dark.

Tom Prior, Chicago Opera-House: A funny thing occurred here Saturday night. A man who had gained admission before his condition was noticed concluded that he would vary the usual rule by going out while an act was on. As he started up the aisle the dark scene came on bif. The fellow scrambled about, running against the end seats until he concluded that he couldn't make it. He found a match, struck it, and held it up shaded by one of his hands which was spread. It was a funny sight for about three seconds. An usher and the watchman laid hands on him before the blaze of the match came in contact with his breath, and hustled him out to the door. He thanked them politely, and wanted to know why they didn't hang out a lantern for the benefit of patrons who wanted to go out in the dark.

Death Threw Five Sixes.

One of the boys: I have a very dear friend who has been sick unto death. When he was about it was a custom with him to dally with the dice for everything. He wouldn't take a bluemass pill without "shaking" to see whether he would take it straight or in a little water. So strong did this habit grow upon him that he used to throw dice to see if he would go home on a car or walk.

He was taken sick, and it was a case which made his doctor and his friends mighty anxious. One night I went out to sit up with him and give him his medicine. The doctor warned me to be watchful of the patient and I never took my eyes from him. One time he seemed to be sinking. I raised his head on my arm and spoke to him tenderly. Mentioning his name I asked:

"How are you?"

He opened his eyes, looked at me, and murmured, with a smile lighting up his face: "Pete, I have got five sixes to beat."

It was his throw, and he won.

Why He Didn't Rent a Store.

James R. McVicker: There is an Italian fruit vender who has his stand on State street. He has occupied that stand for several years. One evening I was waiting for a cable train, and to pass the time the more quickly I began talking to the fellow. Gradually he became communicative.

"How much rent do you pay," I asked, "for this privilege?"

He shrugged his shoulders and replied that he had to pay $2,000 a year. It occurred to me that this was a pretty steep rent for a sidewalk stand. I told him so, and added that he could rent a store on Madison street for that sum. He shrugged his shoulders again, made some gestures, and replied:

"Meba that is true. But whata for I rente me a house on the Madison streeta for? Lasta Christmas eva I sella 200 dol worth of rotten natta righta here. Whata for I wanta to move?"

I saw the point of his logic and pursued my argument no further.

The New York Democratic Officeholders.

New York *Herald:* The best way, on the whole, to investigate the [Dem.] Board of Aldermen is to put a live coal under it and then use a powerful bellows to fan the flame. When the fire has done its work the ashes should be thrown to the winds with the message—that is the way we propose hereafter to serve all frauds.

An honest Board of Aldermen is a useful contrivance, but a corrupt board is infinitely worse than none at all. We can get along without any better than with such an aggiomeration of [Dem.] strikers and freebooters as have cursed this municipality during the last few years.

We don't want men in office who constantly keep their trunks packed and a time table of the limited express for Canada in their pockets.

As things are running now the average [Dem.] Alderman having charge of certain public interests puts them up for sale to the highest bidder. His vote is his personal property and anyone can have it by paying a round price. Every measure is a job and he is himself a prince of jobbers, hunting always for a sharp bargain.

Brave Kate Shelley.

Davenport *Democrat:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is soliciting subscriptions for the benefit of Kate Shelley, the Iowa heroine who at the risk of her own life saved a train-load of people from dashing through a broken bridge. The young woman is teaching school at $25 a month, and with the proceeds she is supporting her mother and sisters, who have been compelled to mortgage their home in order to live. In this practical world of ours heroines and heroes are forgotten in a day, and it is too commonly the case that the first to forget favors are those who profit by them.

This Seems to Fit the Case.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* Mugwump organs are squeaking about the admission of Wyoming and Idaho, and claiming that Republican Congressmen favor the bills because the Territories gave Republican majorities in the last election

DEMONSTRATION IN ROME.

UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMEN DISPERSED BY THE POLICE.

What Is Thought of Stanley in France—Charges of Turkish Cruelties in Crete—Movements of the American Squadron of Evolution—The Ameer of Bokhara to Visit St. Petersburg—The Germans and the English in Africa—General Foreign News.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

ROME, April 13.—Rome treated her uneasy workingmen to the sight of naked sabres and fixed bayonets today, when an attempt to get up a bread riot was vigorously quelled. The Government consented to a mass-meeting of the idle men, but insisted that it should be held in the court-yard of the military barracks, an uncomfortable place in which to get up a revolution. The court-yard was crowded with excited workingmen this morning and the neighboring streets filled with carbineers, infantry, and artillery. A force of cavalry was also at hand. The entire preparations were directed by the Prime Minister, Sig. Crispi. The Police Inspector in command stood close to the President of the meeting and warned the speakers when they handled the Government too roughly. The nobility, clergy, and middle classes were denounced, and finally a workingman, De Sanctis, declared that the Government had reduced the toilers to a condition of slavery and would neither give them work nor bread; the Ministry had adopted a barbarous system of treating the masses, and the conditions were unendurable. Here the inspector warned the speaker, whereupon De Sanctis shrieked:

"Take me to prison; I am too tired of suffering."

A terrific scene of confusion followed, during which the orator shouted:

"Our only hope is to take up arms."

The inspector put on his official scarf and bugles were sounded. Then the workingmen were ordered to disperse. They roared angrily as the troops advanced with fixed bayonets and the carbineers cleared the court-yard. It was heard that the mob was about to attack the office of the Finance Ministry, and the building was closed and prepared for defense. Some of the mob fell upon the carbineers with sticks, and several arrests were made. Later on the crowd tried to organize in the Frazza Dante, but was dispersed by the cavalry.

All the prisoners were released tonight except De Sanctis. The workingmen announce that they will hold a meeting next Sunday, with or without permission. A serious riot is feared, but the Government is acting with intelligence and patience. I suspect that the powerful Neapolitan combination against Sig. Crispi's Government, which will try to overthrow it at the approaching general election, is secretly fanning the flame of discontent so that disorders may follow.

WHAT THEY THINK OF STANLEY.

The French Do Not Like Him—Interview with the Explorer.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, April 13.—Stanley was once unlucky enough to wound the Gaelic susceptibilities by a speech delivered in the French Capital. Though years have passed since then the offense has not been forgotten. In Paris circles, outside the Anglo-American colony, where the arrival of Stanley might be thought a matter of some moment, great and anxious has been the discussion regarding the attitude it would be proper to assume toward Emin Pasha's rescuer. The permanent committee of the Geographical Society avows that it is in a dilemma. On the one hand there are Stanley's acknowledged merits and on the other that unfortunate speech of his.

"Up to the present," said Comte de Bizemont, President of the committee of the society, to a journalistic seeker for information, "we have not been notified regarding Stanley's future movements. Consequently we have not had to deliberate officially upon how we shall receive him. We have each of us, however, formed personal opinions, and I have no objection to giving you mine. I do not think it necessary or opportune to make too much of Stanley in case of his coming here. This explorer has positively no claim upon our sympathies. Undoubtedly he is a bold, intelligent explorer, but all the same it is to him speculation now. We of the Geographical Society make no account of personal interests. Our domination and preoccupation are in the interests of science. I will give you another reason for my lack of enthusiasm. When, after his first journey, the explorer came to Paris he considered it good taste to affect a certain disdain for De Brazza. The American, this friend of Tippoo Tib, got from his French rival as good as he gave. Stanley has always profited pecuniarily from his travels, while De Brazza, it must be said in his praise, was disinterested and spent more than half his private fortune on behalf of science and his adopted country."

LONDON, April 14.—The *Times'* correspondent at Cannes has had an interview with Henry M. Stanley. Stanley declared that the statements Father Schinze made could only emanate from a depraved and degraded nature. Schinze's party were half-naked and half-starved until he provided for them and paid their tribute on arriving at the coast. In regard to the ivory, it was not heaped up at Wadelai, but widely scattered, and it would occupy at least a year of hard work to collect it, detracting much from its value. Regarding Emin, Stanley said: "Emin was friendly enough until he fell into the hands of the Germans. As to acquiring his province, one of the first things I showed him was his own offer to the British company. 'Confound it,' he exclaimed, 'they ought never to have published that.'"

The whole of Emin's action, Stanley continued, is on a par with De Brazza's, who got King Leopold's money and handed the results of his labors with it to France. Stanley is surprised at England's allowing the Wissmann enterprise to proceed without a protest. He says that the exploits of Dr. Peters ought to be carefully watched. Stanley continues immersed in revising his book.

ZANZIBAR, April 13.—Emin has openly declared that Stanley's speeches and his own disappointment were the principal causes of his entering the German service. He starts for the interior next week and expects to be absent nine months. Tippoo Tib is hurrying here from Tabora in answer to a Consular summons.

TURKISH CRUELTIES IN CRETE.

It Is Admitted That the Turks Have Been Guilty of Excesses.

LONDON, April 13.—A dispatch from Canea, Crete, says that a Turkish Councilor has been making inquiries at Rethymo in regard to the charges of Turkish cruelties and outrages. As a result of his investigation the Councilor admits that the Turks have been guilty of excesses, but declares that the facts have been greatly magnified. Two of the chief offenders have been arrested.

Advices from Mozambique are that Portugal has dispatched a large armed force up the Shire River with the intention of attacking Mpanda. The expedition is supplied with artillery.

The American squadron has left Corfu for Malta.

Republican Senators have been elected in Nore, Finisterre, and Ariege.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres announces the resignation of the Argentine Ministry.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Ameer of Bokhara to Visit St. Petersburg—Decorations Conferred.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The Ameer of Bokhara, with a brilliant suite, will come to St. Petersburg in the autumn to install his son in the corps of pages.

Besides attending the Krasnoe maneuvers Emperor William will attend maneuvers in Poland and take part in an imperial hunt in Lithuania.

The Czar has conferred the decoration of the Order of Alexander Newski upon M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, and Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador at Paris.

Russia in Central Asia.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

VIENNA, April 13.—If the Russian papers which reached here today are to be credited, Russian commerce has entered into a country of Central Asia which has hitherto been closed to the Western world. These papers contain the dispatch from Bokhara to the effect that the merchants of that place returning from Afghanistan state that Emir Abdurrahman Khan has issued an official order opening to Russian caravans not only the towns of Afghan Turkestan but even the City of Herat. The Russian newspapers comment in sanguine terms upon the advantages which will accrue to Russian trade from these unhoped-for concessions.

British Steamer Fulford in Quarantine.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

BORDEAUX, April 13.—The sanitary authorities of Bordeaux met this morning at the Prefecture to deliberate on the measures of precaution to be taken with reference to the British steamer Fulford, and decided that the Minister of the Interior should be asked to extend the duration of quarantine to seven days. Meanwhile the Prefect has ordered that the vessel should not be allowed to hold communication with the shore.

An Editor Acquitted.

PARIS, April 13.—M. Mermeix, the editor of the *Cocarde*, has been acquitted of the charge of surreptitiously obtaining and publishing official documents connected with the trial of Gen. Boulanger. The editors of the *Temps* and *Siecle*, M. Sarcey, M. Herve, M. Lockroy, and other eminent writers defended the action of M. Mermeix, all regarding the case as a test of the liberty of the press.

M. Lafont, Republican, has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies from Bayonne. M. Froin, Conservative, whose election was quashed by the Chamber, has been reelected from Blaye.

Leopold Refuses to Sell.

LONDON, April 14.—A dispatch to the *News* from Brussels says: "It is stated that Belgium guarantees a loan of the Congo State of £6,000,000. It is rumored that King Leopold refused Germany's offer of £4,000,000 for the Congo State."

The Paris correspondent confirms the report that King Leopold was desirous of selling the Congo State, but the French right of refusal and Stanley's reports of rubber on the Aruwhemi led to indecision.

Rumors from Africa.

ZANZIBAR, April 13.—It is asserted that the Germans by threats have compelled the Sultan to cancel the concession of Manda and Patta to the British East Africa company. It is generally believed, however, that the matter is still the subject of negotiations.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Portugal will raise another loan in Paris of £2,500,000 for public works.

The Russian Government intends to greatly increase the import duty on salt.

Prince Bismarck is credited with describing his last days in Berlin as a first-class funeral.

Spanish Socialists are urging upon workmen May day demonstrations and a general strike.

Messengers at Omdurman declare that the Mahdi has vanished and that famine is raging throughout the Soudan.

The Queen Regent of Spain gave a grand reception yesterday for the first time since the death of King Alfonso.

Hans Richter has signed a contract with the Vienna Court Opera company by which he binds himself to accept no other engagement.

Wealthy Hamburgers have presented to Prince Bismarck two plots of land rounding off his estates at Friedrichsruhe and Rothenbeck.

The Chamber of Deputies at Madrid has formally censured the Government for its lack of promptness in suppressing the anti-Carlist disorders in Valencia.

The French newspapers are angry over the Rome expulsions. The *Temps* says that the action of the Italian Government destroys the value of the proposed Italian honors to President Carnot.

The President of the French Geographical Society is opposed to a public reception to Henry M. Stanley because his enterprise had a commercial object and because he treated Brazza with disdain.

The *Allgemeine Reichs Correspondens* of Berlin says that Chancellor von Caprivi has prepared a memorandum of Germany's colonial policy and her relations with England to present at the opening of the Reichstag.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT DETROIT.

Alexander Cuddy Mangles His Wife with an Ax and Then Hangs Himself.

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—[Special.]—A few years ago Alexander Cuddy, a carpenter, 62 years old, married his wife Margaret, now 30 years old. The pair have lived at No. 226 Third street with two sons of Cuddy by a former wife. It has been common talk among the neighbors during the last winter that the Cuddy family life was not altogether peaceful and happy. The old man was sick a good deal of the time and confined to the house. There were loud words heard from the cottage last night, but this morning all was silent about the house. Neighbors found the house empty, but the wood-house door was locked. This door was burst open. The body of Cuddy hung suspended by a piece of clothes line from a rafter. He was dead. At his feet lay his wife, a frightful wound in her head. Cuddy had killed her with a blow from an ax and then hanged himself.

The murderer left a long, rambling letter addressed to the newspapers in which he incoherently detailed his troubles with his wife and his premeditated purpose to kill her and himself to end them.

CREED OF CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS.

First Service in the New Church at Boston—The Worshipers.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—[Special.]—The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, has resigned the pastorate of the Grace Episcopal church, and formed a Christian Socialistic church. The first service was held today, and among the worshipers were W. D. Howells, the novelist; Anne Whitney, the sculptor; the Hon. Robert Treat Paine, the philanthropist, and George E. McNeil, the labor agitator. The creed states:

"Christian Socialists believe in order and not confusion, in unity and not division. We would start no Christian Socialistic denomination or sect, but a mission as a humble effort in a church that is to bring it back to what seems largely forgotten or ignored truths."

The service is conducted on the Episcopalian plan.

How Tammany's State's Attorneys Do Business.

One of the New York Judges has for the fourth or fifth time been forced to administer from the bench a severe reprimand to Col. Fellows, the Tammany District Attorney, for the slovenly manner in which the affairs of his office are managed. He said, while dismissing the jury:

Gentlemen, about fifty of you are here at an expense of about $100 a day to the taxpayers of this city. You are all men of business, who are here for the purpose of attending to the public business of this court. Today we have had some eight cases presented upon the calendar, and a report is made from the District Attorney's office that not a single witness on the part of the people has been personally served with process so that this court would be enabled to go on and perform its duty. I think that is a very disgraceful report to come from the office of the District Attorney, who is furnished by the taxpayers with more than enough of men at large salaries for the purpose of procuring the attendance of witnesses. It is a disgrace in the administration of the District Attorney's office, with the large number of men it has—sometimes the hall is so thick with them that you can hardly pass through—that it is impossible for them to serve subpœnas, so that the time of this court may be occupied and the public business properly attended to. I regret that with the city prison full and an immense number of cases to be tried your time and the public time should be wasted.

Two Collisions Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 13.—There were two collisions on the Pennsylvania railroad this afternoon, two men being killed, two seriously wounded, and another badly injured. The first occurred on the New York branch, near Ridge Avenue Station, at about 2 o'clock, where two freight trains collided by reason of a wrong signal being displayed. A more serious wreck occurred three hours later on the Delaware Extension of the Pennsylvania railroad at Hamburg Station.

Murder of a Colored Woman.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 13.—A horrible murder has been committed three miles west of this city. Harriet Williams, a colored woman and former slave of Senator Vance's family, was found lying upon the floor in her house this morning with seven terrible wounds on her body. The murder was evidently the work of a would-be robber.

Fire in a Drug-Store.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 13.—[Special.]—A fire broke out in W. J. Turner's drug-store in this city at an early hour this morning and the stock was seriously damaged. Loss, estimated at $8,000 to $10,000. Insured in the Orient of Hartford and American of Newark, N. J.

A Mormon Elder Kills Himself.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 13.—[Special.]—Nells Lumberg, a prominent Mormon leader, committed suicide today. He took poison and then cut his throat.

HE MARRIED FOR MONEY.

MONTERCOLE'S BRUTAL TREATMENT OF HIS AMERICAN WIFE.

How the Italian Nobleman Made His Bride a Prisoner in a Foreign Land and Clubbed Her Until She Gave Him All Her Wealth—A Belief That Langtry and Gebhard Have Parted for Good—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, April 13.—[Special.]—Within the last fortnight a fellow calling himself Count Montercole has been twice arrested in Philadelphia for distributing circulars in which he attempts to besmirch the lovely American girl who is unfortunately his wife. She was formerly Miss Virginia Knox and belonged to one of the most exclusive families in Pittsburg. She met the diminutive Count Montercole and she married him. His name was known to reach backward for generations and his wealth was supposed to be in keeping with the fame of his family. The Countess Montercole is now in New York City, staying at the Westminster Hotel with her mother, and today consented to tell the story of her wedded misery in the hope that it might be a warning to other American girls. Said she:

"The man never revealed his character to me until the second day of our wedding voyage from New York. He then invited me into our state-room, and when I joined him there he picked up a hair-brush and beat me as though I was a dog and demanded that I should give him what money I had in my possession. He then said to me: 'I am an Italian nobleman and you are nothing but an American woman, and I have so honored you by marrying you that if you possessed millions upon millions you could never make the bargain equal.' His treatment of me upon the vessel was so brutal that the captain interfered.

"My husband took me to Paris, where he coerced me into giving him more money, and beat me so the landlord of the hotel interfered. Then he carried me to his home in Fossacesia, in Italy, and there I was made an absolute prisoner, the windows of the house being barred to prevent my escape. When he found I could give him no more money he took a poker and beat me across the back with it so severely that four months afterwards the welts were still visible. A man never treated a dog as that beast treated me. Finally my cousin came over from America, secured my release, and I returned here."

TESTING THE TUBE WIRE GUN.

Remarkable Performance by Hamilton Brown's Invention at Greenville, N. J.

NEW YORK, April 13.—[Special.]—A party of army officers, including Col. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A.; Maj. W. F. Randolph, Third Artillery; and Lieut. G. N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery, and a number of civilian experts and others went to Greenville, N. J., to witness a trial of the Brown segmental tube wire gun, invented by Mr. John Hamilton Brown. The gun—the first ever constructed on this new principle—is of one-inch caliber. It is forty-four inches long and about five inches in diameter at the breech. The projectile used was a hard steel, conical-headed bolt three inches long, weighing 15¾ ounces. The charge of powder was 5¾ ounces of quick rifle powder. It was calculated that the pressure in the chamber on firing was as high as 24 to 25 tons to the square inch.

The targets were composed of the best American wrought iron in plates one inch thick. Three of them were placed close against each other or were bolted together.

The first shot pierced a clean hole in the first plate; the second plate was also pierced and in addition was split apart, making a rift about an inch wide besides the holes, and the third plate had a hole half way through and was cracked on the further side. The projectile was wholly uninjured.

A new target was then set up and the second shot went clear through the plates. They were performed nearly as cleanly as if the hole had been made by a power punch. About a half inch of the rear of the projectile was broken off, but the greater part was wholly uninjured. The velocity given the shot was something over 2,500 feet per second. As ordinary high-powered guns are regarded as highly efficient when they pierce wrought-iron to the extent of one caliber and a half the gun's performance was just double the usual standard.

EX-GOV. CORNELL'S HEALTH.

The Statement That His Mental Faculties Are Impaired Denied.

NEW YORK, April 13.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell was still at his residence, No. 465 Lexington avenue, today and was much distressed at some of the statements published about him since the fact that he was financially embarrassed first became public.

The ex-Governor's health, however, is excellent, and his friends claim that his mind, instead of being impaired in the slightest degree, is as vigorous as it has been at any time in his career. His attorney, A. R. Wright, has written a letter to the *Herald*, in which occurs the following:

That Gov. Cornell is financially embarrassed is not to be denied. But that his embarrassment is the result of a diseased brain or impaired mental faculties, or that he has converted to his own use any part of the Grant Monument fund, or has been guilty of any other act of malfeasance or bad faith, or that since the realization of his misfortunes he has absconded or excluded himself for the purpose of delaying and defeating the just aims against him, or any insinuations to that effect, are cruel and outrageous falsehoods. I think I would be safe in saying that if the beneficiaries of Gov. Cornell's charity and kindness would but repay 10 per cent of the financial assistance he has given them he would not now be suffering financial embarrassment with its consequent humiliation and that species of indignity known in the vernacular of police courts as "bully-ragging the defendant."

LANGTRY AND GEBHARD.

A Belief That the Lily and Freddie Have Parted for Good.

NEW YORK, April 13.—[Special.]—Fred Gebhard returned from Europe two or three weeks ago, and everything he has done and said since that time has tended to confirm the story in circulation to the effect that Mrs. Langtry and he have agreed to disagree. What the trouble has been which led to the rupture it is not known. The story that a reconciliation was effected with Mrs. Langtry is only one of a dozen similar yarns. That Gebhard is very much affected by this outcome of years of devotion is perfectly clear to everybody who has seen him. He has developed a marvelous fondness for looking on the wine when it is red, and has begun paying desperate attentions to a pretty young widow, who has been for several summers one of the most attractive features of his life at Narragansett Pier. Mr. Gebhard's friends honestly think that the result of the present condition of things will be a reaction from the bohemian life he has led, and that he will marry and settle down to domestic life in New York.

TO BE SEEN AT THE THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week at Various Houses—Rosina Vokes' Visit.

NEW YORK, April 13.—[Special.]—An annual visit to town by Rosina Vokes has come to be accepted as one of the best events of the season's happenings in comedy. She begins her engagement at Daly's tomorrow evening and is to retain her capital plan of a three-play entertainment, and two of the short pieces with which she will start her engagement will have the attractiveness of novelty. They are "Wig and Gown," by Fred W. Sidney, and "Percy Pendragon," a new version of Byron's "Married in Haste."

The original of "Clover," entitled "Dis Jagd nach dem Glück," with Streitman, Zimmerman, Englander, and the two Friesen in the cast, will occupy the Amberg on the first three nights of this week.

Niblo's "Knights of Tyburn" possesses the confidence of its owners, who will keep it before the public three weeks longer at the Broadway house. The star of this new "Jack Sheppard," Clara Louise Thompson, has previously been seen in this city with Margaret Mather's company. In her venture at Niblo's she is said to have the financial support of her father.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A Voyage from Rio Janeiro Marked by Misfortunes.

NEW YORK, April 13.—[Special.]—Chief Mate Daniel Rigan was in command of the bark Beatrice Havener while she came into this port early this morning. Fathoms deep in mid-ocean lies the body of Capt. Havener, the bark's former commander, whose dead body was found lying in his berth March 2. The Captain's wife died two months before at Rio Janeiro. Mate Rigan decided that heart disease was the cause of the Captain's death. The voyage was marked for misfortunes. The bark ran into the schooner Ethel A. Merritt, off Cape Hatteras, April 7, cutting her down to the water's edge. She was fired and sank soon afterward, but the crew was rescued and brought to this port on the Beatrice Havener.

Visitors at Long Branch.

At Long Branch real estate agents reaped a harvest today. The warm, pleasant weather was the means of bringing hundreds of people to the famous seaside resort and many good rentals resulted. More cottages are rented here on Sundays than any other day in the week. At Monmouth Beach the effect of the warm wave was also noticeable. Down at Asbury Park the board walk was pretty well filled with people.

Arrested for Attempted Arson.

A deliberate but vain attempt was made this afternoon to burn a tenement house in Ludlow street. Samuel Schwartz and his wife occupied the apartments on the second story. This afternoon after they left the house fire was discovered in the kitchen, and when the janitor burst in the door he found the bedding and bedclothes piled against the stove and the whole place saturated with kerosene. Schwartz and his wife were arrested. The police say their household goods were insured.

To "Shadow" Police Captains.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union today a long preamble and resolution were passed stating that the Police Commissioners were in possession of sufficient evidence to close every one of the hundreds of gambling-houses, brothels, dance-houses, etc., but they preferred to have that state of affairs exist so that their subordinates could amass ill-gotten wealth. The resolution instructed the special committee on police investigation to call for volunteers from the affiliated unions to assist them in "shadowing" every Police Captain in New York and his tools who are known to be corrupt and lawless.

Rescued from a Burning Building.

Several thousand people, attracted by a threatening fire at Nos. 601 and 603 Tenth avenue yesterday morning, were horrified by the actions of a frenzied woman who apparently designed jumping from the roof of the burning building with two children she held in her arms. Her name was Mrs. Sophie Held, who lived on the top floor. When the smoke poured into her rooms she grabbed her children and a small box and tried to reach the street, but the flames coming up the stairway drove her back and then she took refuge on the roof. She was finally rescued by Fireman Holligan. The loss on the building was $10,000.

Money from Pawnbrokers.

A State Assemblyman of this city, who has been pushing a bill reducing pawnbrokers' rates, today made the statement that the pawnbrokers had sent $45,000 to Albany to defeat the measure.

The Option Accepted.

The option given to an English syndicate by the Wilkinson & Gaddis company, the big grocery firm of Newark, N. J., has been accepted by the New York representatives of the London capitalists, and tomorrow they will deposit $15,000 in cash to bind the deal.

Saloons Not Closed.

Superintendent of Police Murray was probably "fooling" when he gave out Saturday evening that he proposed to shut all the saloon side doors in the city today. The average citizen found no unusual difficulty providing himself with drinks, as nearly all the saloons were open.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" GUESSING CONTEST.

What Will Be the Country's Population by the Census of 1890?

Here is an opportunity for THE TRIBUNE'S readers to exercise their guessing powers in a profitable manner:

1. To the person making the closest estimate as to the population of the United States by the census of 1890 THE TRIBUNE will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD.

2. For the next closest estimate Fifty Dollars in Gold.

3. Twenty-five Dollars in Gold for the person making the next best guess.

Contestants must send the annexed coupon to "THE TRIBUNE Census Editor" in order to be entered in the list of competitors. No limit is placed upon the number of guesses that any one person may make, but there must be a separate coupon for each guess. In case two or more persons make exactly similar estimates preference will be given to the one first received. Contest will close when the census enumerators commence their work.

TRIBUNE GUESSING COUPON NO. 1—1890.

I estimate that the population of the United States by the census of 1890 will be.....

Signed.....

No..... Street.....

Town of..... State of.....

The Good Man's Good Deed.

Franklin Murphy brought sympathetic tears to the eyes of his hearers at the dinner of the Leather Manufacturers' Association by relating a story of benevolence. A friend of his, he said, was walking down to business one morning when he saw a young woman with a baby in her arms sitting on a church step and weeping. The man, whom Mr. Murphy called Jones, was touched by her apparent distress and asked her what was the cause of it.

"I walked into town," she replied, "to have my baby baptized, and now it will cost $3 to have the service performed. I haven't the money and I don't know what to do."

"Well, that's a small matter," said Jones. "I haven't $3 in change, but here's a ten dollar bill. Take it and I will wait for the change."

The woman returned in a short time and handed Jones $7. He patted the child's head and went down town, rejoicing in his own goodness. He felt good all day and his countenance shone with an unusual brightness. His associates all noticed the change, and finally one of them asked him the cause of it.

"I am happier than usual today," said Jones, "and the reason of it is that I did three good things on my way down town this morning." He related the occurrence, and wound up by saying:

"So I performed a deed of charity, started a little child on its way to Paradise, and—got seven good dollars for a counterfeit ten dollar bill."—*Newark Journal.*

An Assault in Philadelphia.

When Daniel M. Fox, who died a short time ago, was Mayor of Philadelphia, one of his policemen was on the stand in court one day as accuser of a citizen who had been indicted for assault and battery on an officer. The "cop" testified as follows: "I saw that 'ere mon settin' on Sam Randall's steps when I wuz a walkin' by his house. 'You are settin' on Sam Randall's steps, be jabers,' sez I. 'Phat of that,' sez he. 'Is his steps any better than no syther mon's?' 'Hey,' sez I, 'phat's that ye be afther saying. Git off ov Sam Randall's steps,' sez I, and when he sez he'll not, I a fetched him a clip over the ear wid me club and runned him in." "But how about the assault?" the Judge asked. "Sure, yer Honor, and that wuz it. He insulted Sam Randall and I runned him in, yer Honor."

Crushed by a Water Tank.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 13.—A 5,000 gallon water tank, weighing, with its contents, twenty tons, crashed through the roof of the Park Theater, in this city, this afternoon, wrecking in its descent the paint frame, some of the scenery, and about one-half of the stage. The tank went clear through to the cellar, where everything was flooded. The concussion caused by the fall was so great that window-glass and dishes in the adjoining houses were broken, and quite a panic prevailed for a time.

Last Week—UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY—Last Week

Grand Closing Out Sale
—OF THE—
ORIENTAL ART ROOMS.

Only 8 Days More — C & B — Only 8 Days More

233 Wabash-av.

100 Kiz Hisar Rugs at $3.60, worth $6 to $8.
100 Shirvan & Karabagh Rugs at $7.90, worth $12 to $18.
100 Antique Kiz Kilim Rugs at $6.80, worth $12 to $15.
80 Kazak, Daghistan, and Tiflis Rugs at $24, worth $40 to $55.
45 Kazak, Daghistan, and Tiflis Rugs, extra, at $32, worth $45 to $65.
50 Antique Anatalian, Karabagh, Yeordez, and Blue Binkhara Rugs at $15, worth $25 to $35.
35 Large Karabagh Rugs at $19, worth $30 to $40.
40 Hall Rugs of various looms at $24, worth $40 to $50.
75 Hall Rugs of Camel's Hair, Tiflis, Ivan makes, Antique, and Modern, at $31; worth $50 to $65.
Also entire stock, consisting of the finest specimens of Oriental Rugs, Antique Furniture, Rare Bric-a-Brac, Clocks, Draperies, Silks, Antiquities, &c., &c., will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST. Never before was such an opportunity offered to the public to purchase artistic decorations at such prices.

CALL EARLY. REMEMBER, ONLY 8 DAYS MORE.

COSTIKYAN & BEDROSIAN, ORIENTAL ART ROOMS,
233 WABASH AVENUE.

SPRING OVERCOATS
Serviceable, Nobby, Luxurious.

$10 to $30.

Finest line of these indispensable top coats we ever turned out—box back, short skirt—perfect fitting and shapely. A high-priced tailor could do no more for you.

$3.50 for our superior calf-made shoes, worth $5.00.

Today for made-to-measure work—it would take a combination of several tailor shops to compete with our immense line of woolens—and besides we save you about 20 per cent.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams-sts.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair, preceded by rain in northern portion, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, rain, partly snow in northern portion, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Upper Michigan, clearing, stationary temperature, northwesterly winds.

For Wisconsin, rain and slightly colder in southern, fair and warmer in northern portion, northerly winds.

For Minnesota and Iowa, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For North Dakota and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, fair, clearing in North Dakota, warmer, southerly winds.

For Missouri and Arkansas, fair, cooler, northerly winds.

For Colorado, fair, preceded by light snow in eastern portion, warmer, southerly winds.

The display of wind signals will be resumed at all stations on Lake Michigan April 16.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 13—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Rain, followed during Monday by fair weather, slight changes in temperature, high northeasterly winds backing to westerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Mean temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation for 24 hours.
Alpena, Mich.	30.00	36	26	N. E.	Rain.	.72
Bismarck, N. D.	30.40	36	44	S.	Rain.	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	34	26	S.	Clear.	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	64	50	S.	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.18	64	76	S. W.	Clear.	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.30	28	38	N.	Snow.	.01
Chicago	30.02	36	26	N. E.	Rain.	.78
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	58	72	S.	Fair.	.34
Cleveland, O.	30.00	46	72	S.	Fair.	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.04	42	50	N.	Cl'udy	.14
Denver, Colo.	30.26	42	60	N.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.12	46	48	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Detroit, Mich.	29.96	34	26	S.	Fair.	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.12	60	64	S.	Fair.	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.10	40	50	N.	Rain.	.44
Duluth, Minn.	29.92	34	26	S. E.	Clear.	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.92	74	78	W.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa.	29.96	60	58	S. E.	Clear.	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.14	70	80	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.92	36	30	N. E.	Rain.	.34
Green Bay, Wis.	30.18	34	36	N. E.	Rain.	.42
Helena, Mont.	30.20	32	40	N. E.	Fair.	....
Huron, S. D.	30.30	36	40	N. E.	Fair.	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.90	72	76	S.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.20	68	82	S. E.	Clear.	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.02	38	40	S. E.	Cl'udy	.20
Manistee, Mich.	30.02	32	42	N.	Cl'udy	.30
Marquette, Mich.	30.26	30	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	.08
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.00	36	32	N.	Rain.	.12
Minnedosa	30.34	32	40	S. E.	Fair.	....
Montreal	30.08	50	60	N.	Fair.	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.08	42	46	N.	Clear.	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.06	72	78	S.	Clear.	....
New Orleans, La.	30.18	72	82	S. E.	Clear.	....
New York City.	29.96	60	52	S. E.	Cl'udy	.66
Norfolk, Va.	30.02	70	80	S. W.	Clear.	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.20	48	60	N.	Clear.	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.00	40	40	N.	Clear.	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.22	70	74	S. W.	Clear.	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.00	38	32	N.	Cl'udy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.00	38	32	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	74	80	S. W.	Clear.	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.84	40	40	N.	Clear.	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.30	46	50	N.	Fair.	....
Sandusky, O.	29.98	66	76	S. W.	Clear.	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.20	46	54	N. W.	Clear.	.01
Springfield, Ill.	29.98	70	78	S.	Fair.	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.97	72	84	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O.	29.98	68	70	S. W.	Fair.	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.10	74	86	S. W.	Fair.	....
San Francisco, Cal.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portland, Ore.	....	....	....	....	....	....

NICHOLSON'S LIQUID BREAD;

An Absolutely Pure Extract of Malt.

This unexcelled Extract of Malt is a pleasant, health-giving, nourishing, and especially invigorating Tonic; a remedial beverage, assisting the constitution to overcome the various weakening and wasting maladies and building up a healthy organism again.

Trade Supplied by
WM. C. TITCOMB,
57 Michigan-av.,
CHICAGO

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

London—Sighted, La Normandie and Daniel from New York, Norseman from Boston, Rhein from Baltimore.

Philadelphia—Arrived, Scandinavian from Glasgow.

Boston—Arrived, Istrian from Liverpool.

New York—Arrived, City of Chicago from Liverpool, La Gascogne from Havre.

Jim Lane's Political Methods.

A new story is told on Jim Lane in connection with Judge Burnett of Lawrence. Burnett was originally plain Mr. Burnett and was a State Senator from Douglas County. He was the sworn enemy of Lane, and Lane was up for reelection. The two did not speak, but Lane one day got six or eight of his men together and told them to address Burnett as "Judge," and to explain, if he asked, that they heard Jim Lane say that he was going to make "Judge" Burnett Judge of the District Court of Colorado. Burnett refused to believe at first, but the Lane men were positive, and finally he consented to an interview with Lane. Lane met his ancient enemy cordially, and placing his hand on his shoulder said in his impressive way that he had seen President Lincoln about his old friend "Judge" Burnett, and the President had consented to appoint him Judge of the Territory of Colorado. Burnett was not a lawyer, but he didn't think of that; he was completely carried away by Lane's apparent honesty, and when the Legislature met to elect a Senator he voted for Lane. To this day Burnett is known as "Judge" Burnett, although he never got to be Judge of Colorado.—*Atchison Globe.*

Fish and Mutton.

The annual catch of fish on the European and North American coasts is computed by a German statistician to amount to 130,000 tons. A ton of fish corresponds with twenty-five sheep in weight, and with twenty sheep in nourishing power. Therefore the total European and North American catch equals in number 42,000,000 sheep, and in nourishing power 30,000,000.

Hamburg-American Packet Co

Express service between New York, Southampton and Hamburg by the magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,000 to 16,000 horse-power. This line holds the record for fastest trips to and from

WILL HAVE RECIPROCITY.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT NEGOTIATIONS WILL SOON BE ENTERED INTO.

A Resolution Introduced in the Foreign Affairs Committee—A Petition of Wage Workers—What Will Come Up This Week—Medical Men Needed in the Army and Navy—Gen. Miles Will Probably Succeed Gen. Crook—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—The Pan-American Congress will adjourn this week. Beyond its general work and in addition thereto no doubt exists that negotiations for reciprocity treaties between the United States and several of the countries which took part in the conference will soon be undertaken. In this light the resolution introduced yesterday by Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee has a good deal of significance. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House closer commercial relations with the other States on the American continent would be of mutual advantage, and the House would view with favor reciprocity treaties modifying the duties upon the peculiar products of different countries by tariff concessions on both sides, conducive to increased commercial intercourse, mutual profit, widening the markets of all, and strengthening the friendly relations of this country with its neighbors.

The resolution will undoubtedly be reported favorably by the Foreign Affairs Committee. It is merely declaratory and does not involve legislation affecting customs duties. It is did the resolution would have to go to the Ways and Means Committee and would inevitably get mixed up with the tariff. But in its present shape its passage will simply mean that in case the Senate ratifies certain reciprocity treaties the House will enact the legislation necessary to make them effective. Since Mr. Mills and his colleagues succeeded in rendering nugatory the commercial treaty negotiated by Gen. Grant with Mexico that country and all its neighbors have looked askance on propositions for reciprocity. They wanted some evidence that a treaty would not be sat upon by the House after its ratification by the Senate.

The business is so far advanced that there is little doubt that the delegates can leave for the excursion through the South at midnight of Friday, the 18th, as originally planned. About one-half of them have already arranged to take the trip, and several others will doubtless decide to postpone their departure for the time for that purpose, so that the party will consist of about forty persons. The arrangements for tranportations have been completed and the special train will be similar to that used on the Northern excursion last fall—the finest that can be secured. The plans of entertainment in several of the cities to be visited have been submitted and the programs will be completed and printed as soon as the remainder are heard from.

The following telegram has been received from New Orleans:

The Pan-American delegates and party will be the guests of the Chamber of Commerce and industry representing the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana from the time they cross the State line until they recross it. Hotel bills, carriage bills, etc., will be cared for by the Chamber. I hope that Mr. Blaine will accompany your party to this city. You can assure him that he will receive a hearty welcome.

Similar invitations have been received from several other cities to be visited.

The General Welfare Committee of the Pan-American Conference has submitted a report recommending that all disputes of American Republics with European nations be settled by arbitration.

In accordance with the resolution heretofore adopted for the establishment of an American international bureau for the collection and publication of information relating to commercial affairs between the countries represented, the Committee on Customs Relations has submitted a report recommending the establishment of an international bureau in this city under the directions of a superintendent at an annual salary of $5,000. This bureau shall issue a "bulletin," which shall contain information with respect to customs, tariffs, official shipping regulations, questions from commercial and parcel post treaties between any of the American Republics, and statistics of commerce.

MATTERS TO COME UP THIS WEEK.

An Adjournment Probable Today on Account of Randall's Death.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Under the terms of Mr. Hoar's notice given last Friday, the Senate was to be asked to sit Monday until the Montana election case shall be disposed of, but the decision of that case will probably go over until Tuesday, as the Senate is expected to adjourn tomorrow upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Randall. In announcing his intention to ask the Senate to "sit out" the election case tomorrow, Mr. Hoar stated that the Republicans had no intention of further discussing it.

Senator Hawley at the first opportunity will call up the World's Fair bill. He may get it before the Senate in the morning hour Tuesday, and if no debate should arise it will be passed before the Montana case comes up. Should there be manifested a desire to discuss it, however, the bill will go over until after the Montana case is settled.

The next bill on the order of business is the McKinley Administrative Customs bill, but as the Appropriations Committee will have the Indian, Army, and Pension bills ready for the consideration of the Senate during the week it is scarcely probable that the Customs bill will receive much, if any, attention.

Saturday will be devoted to disposing of bills on the calendar to which no objection is made.

The death of Mr. Randall will, it is presumed, operate to postpone further debate in the House on the bill to establish a National "Zoo" in Washington, which was the order for tomorrow, until the next district day, when it will be the unfinished business.

The debate on the Naval Appropriation bill is the only enlivening feature in prospect for the week; otherwise the proceedings promise to be of a purely routine character.

The Naval Committee is making every effort to overcome the adverse action of the House in Committee of the Whole on the battle-ship clause of the Appropriation bill, and hopes to reverse the decision when an aye and no vote is taken, which may be Tuesday.

RATHER REMARKABLE PETITION.

It Is from the Wage-Workers Political Alliance and Is Introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—Yesterday Mr. Ingalls presented in the Senate a petition asking that the Committee on Finance be instructed to give a hearing from May 10 to 16, inclusive, on the bill introduced by Mr. Ingalls to establish a department of banking. The petition is a novelty in the way of such documents. It wants a number of bankers and representatives of trunk line railways to be summoned before the committee and be compelled to state under oath their reason why said bill should not become a law. It also wants the Presidents of the Farmers' Alliance, of the Grange, the Patrons of Husbandry, the International Typographical Union, the Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, and of the Wage-Workers' Political Alliance to be summoned to give their reasons under oath why the bill should become a law. The manufacturers and mercenants of the thirty cities having the greatest population according to the census of 1880 are to be summoned for the same purpose. Finally, the petition asks that the editors of all daily and weekly papers published in the United States be requested to open their columns during the month of May for discussion of the bill, and that they summarize the arguments pro and con in two articles of about 2,000 words each and print them early in June, and send marked copies to the committee, which shall classify the articles alphabetically by States, counties, towns, and papers, and incorporate the same in its report of the hearings, of which 200,000 copies are to be printed. This extraordinary petition is signed by an organization which modestly and prophetically calls itself the Wage-Workers' Political Alliance of Washington, D. C., and of the To-Be-United States of the Earth. There is a suspicion that this organization is only John Pope Hodnett in another form.

MORE MEDICAL MEN WANTED.

One Department of the Army Needs More Men—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—The War Department will make another attempt during the present month to secure from the young medical students of the country suitable material for recruiting the force of medical officers of the army to the full number authorized by law. It has been several years since the medical departments of the army and navy have had their full quota of officers, a condition of affairs that is due to the severity of the examinations prescribed for the army medical officers and the small pay and slim prospects of promotion for medical officers of the navy. There are nine vacancies now existing in the army Medicine Bureau and about an equal number in the navy. The board appointed to conduct the examinations, which consists of Col. Edmond P. Vollum, Maj. George Sternberg, and Capt. John J. Cochran, will meet in New York City the 28th inst.

REPUBLICANS FAVOR FREE COINAGE.

The committee appointed by the Republican House caucus to consider the silver question had a lively session lasting almost all of yesterday. Secretary Windom was questioned and various compromise propositions were submitted to him. He was willing to accept a provision making Treasury notes issued against bullion redeemable in lawful money instead of in silver bullion, as proposed in the Windom bill, but did not accede to a proposition to strike out the provision which permits the Secretary with the consent of the President to suspend temporarily the receipt of silver bullion for Treasury notes when he is satisfied that the value of silver is fictitious. The committee adjourned without coming to any conclusion. The principal point of difference between the members of the committee is the redemption of the proposed Treasury certificates. Some of the members insist upon the redemption in any legal tender, while others hold out for the proposition to redeem them in bullion. There seems to be a general sentiment in the committee in favor of substantially a free purchase of bullion, which is almost equivalent to free coinage.

GEN. MILES TO SUCCEED GEN. CROOK.

It is now understood that Gen. Howard has informed the commanding General of the army that he prefers his present command to a residence in Chicago in command of the Division of Missouri. This being the case, Gen. Miles' desire to succeed to Gen. Crook's command will no doubt be gratified. The orders transferring him from San Francisco to Chicago and Gen. Stanley from the command of the Department of Texas to the command of the Division of the Pacific will probably be issued in a day or two.

HALF A MILLION FOR HENNEPIN.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors has completed its Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year. Hennepin Canal gets $500,000, enough to start the work, which, the Government engineer estimates, will require $6,000,000 to complete. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $21,000,000, about one-third the estimates of the department. There is no reason to doubt that the $500,000 for Hennepin will be voted by the House.

AN OFFICE THAT PAYS TOO WELL.

The United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New York received for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, $15,370 and for the year following $17,375. He also received fees during the same period aggregating $700, which, with his salary of $12,000, made a total of $45,505. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Batchelder believes this compensation excessive and asks the House to take action.

CONSIDERATION OF THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

The probable adjournment of the Senate at an early hour on account of ex-Speaker Randall's death may prevent consideration tomorrow of the World's Fair bill, yet it will be disposed of early in the week. Senator Farwell is still confined to his bed and may not be able to go to the Capitol for several days, but he will ask Senator Hawley to push the measure in spite of his enforced absence.

GOVERNMENT BOND PURCHASES.

The Treasury has purchased $25,000 4½ bonds at 103¾ and $436,800 4 per cent bonds at 122. The bonds purchased from Aug. 3, 1887, to date, inclusive, were:

Amount purchased—	
4 per cents	$129,528,350.00
4½ per cents	186,508,550.00
Total	$366,036,900.00
Cost—	
4 per cents	$164,838,534.08
4½ per cents	147,080,134.91
Total	$311,918,668.94
Cost at maturity—	
4 per cents	$224,651,544.50
4½ per cents	154,081,942.69
Total	$378,682,787.19
Saving—	
4 per cents	$ 59,813,010.47
4½ per cents	6,951,107.78
Total	$ 66,764,118.25

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following applications for authority to organize National banks have been filed with the Controller of the Currency:

The First National Bank of Rawlins, at Rawlins, Wy. T., by J. C. Davis of Rawlins and associates.

The First National Bank of Ladonia, at Ladonia, Tex., by E. W. Waggoner of Ladonia and associates.

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL.

Senator Edmunds and family left yesterday for Virginia Beach. The Senator's health is in a precarious condition and he will stay until it is improved materially.

The Secretary of War has a plan for retaining a regiment of the regular army to be composed of Indians, with Indians as noncommissioned officers and the commissioned officers from the regular army.

THEY TRIED TO STARVE HIM OUT.

A Lockport, N. Y., Pastor Who Has Been Living on Three-Cent Meals.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 13.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. W. Sanborn in his pulpit Easter Sunday announced that he had but six cents in his pocket and his family had had only a three-cent meal each for the last six weeks to subsist on. He claimed that the church was trying to starve him out and that he could not stand it longer. Mr. Sanborn is the celebrated Indian scholar and is pastor of the First Methodist Church of this city. He has a world-famed reputation, having lectured before the British Historical Society at London and at Cooper Institute in New York last fall. The wealthy portion of the congregation were provoked because Mr. Sanborn would not discontinue a series of revival meetings and join a sensational evangelist named Yatman, who has been aired in the papers and who drove one poor girl crazy in this city. His enemies tried to have the Bishop remove him, but the pastor's friends rallied to his support and compelled the Bishop to reappoint him. Then began the starving-out process. Pastors of other denominations and wealthy members of other churches have aided him out of his financial strait. The affair calls out severe criticism upon the church.

SINKING OF THE STEAMSHIP SUETTA.

Further Details of the Terrible Wreck Off Thardah Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 13.—Per steamship Mariposa from Australia additional details have been received of the wreck of the steamer Suetta off Thurdah Island. About 9 o'clock the evening of May 1 the passengers, who were holding an impromptu musicale, were startled by the sudden stopping of the engines and the grating of the vessel's keel on a sunken rock. In less than three minutes the Suetta had sunk out of sight, leaving 291 people struggling in the waves. Some were borne under by tangled rigging, and others, more fortunate, clung to floating wreckage. One hundred and thirteen lives were lost. Of the 126 whites only 30 escaped, while of the 165 negroes 82 survived, many whites being imprisoned in their staterooms.

Capt. Sanders states that he was on the bridge when the vessel struck. He rushed forward, ordered the boats out, and found the ship already settling. He had just time to climb to the rigging and jump into the water, when the vessel seemed to stand on end for a moment and then sunk. After a half hour he was picked up.

The rock on which the vessel struck is not on the chart and is right in the track recommended by the Admiralty, which states that twelve fathoms of water are there.

California Importing Potatoes.

For the first time in many years California is importing potatoes from the East. The unusually heavy rains during the last winter have greatly set the potatoes back in this State, and at present the home market is entirely dependent upon the East for its supplies. Last year the freight rate on potatoes from the East was 87 per hundred, but in the latter part of January last the Texas Pacific, over which road the bulk of the potato imports come, secured a 90-cent rate from the Transcontinental Association. It is estimated that from 1,500 to 2,000 carloads of Eastern potatoes will be required to supply the California demand this season. Fully 500 car-loads have been brought to California terminals during the last two months, and consignments from the East are daily being made. Most of the potatoes come from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and are last year's crop. Heretofore California has supplied Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona with this staple. Eastern potatoes are selling here at three cents per pound on the track, which is about two cents higher than the price for California potatoes during an ordinary season.—*San Francisco Alta.*

WALL STREET MOVEMENTS

RAILWAY COMPLICATIONS INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS.

Interest Centered on the Efforts of the Magnates to Put Rates on a Safe Basis—How the Market Is Affected by Silver-Bill Talk—Doings of the Last Week at the European Money Centers—Clearings.

NEW YORK, April 13.—[Special.]—While stocks are generally lower than they were a week ago the declines are not important except in Rock Island and in Burlington and Quincy, which were sold down by the bear party toward the close of the week.

The street will be in suspense until the efforts to adjust Western railway complications shall have reached a conclusion one way or the other. Next to the doings of the railway magnates who are striving to put rates on a safe basis interest centers mostly in the Republican caucus discussions of Secretary Windom's silver bill. Those who are in closest touch with the party leaders in Washington are confident that the bill will become a law. As this means prospective inflation it might be thought that the men who have this information would be buying stock. But they are not, because they are already carrying pretty fair lines and are not willing to take more pending the settlement of the rate reduction in the West.

The successful formation of a sounder organization to succeed the "Gentlemen's agreement" and an amicable adjustment of differences among the roads would improve prices, but it is questionable whether it would awaken the dormant spirit of speculation in the general public. But this might result from a "hurrah" attending the success of Mr. Windom's bill. Meanwhile the public retains its attitude of don't-care-a-darnativeness toward Wall street and the professional traders are on the fence.

ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Business of the Last Week at the European Money Centers.

LONDON, April 13.—During the last week discount was weak at 2@1⅝. Business on the Stock Exchange was very dull and prices in most departments drooped. Speculators who bought before Easter in the hope of higher prices after Easter have been disappointed, and the result is that there has been much realizing on stocks in view of the settlement which opens tomorrow. The main source of depression continues to be the pressure of new securities on the markets. The feature yesterday was the flatness of Argentine securities, owing to the advance of the gold premium to 207; the fall averaged 2 per cent. American railroad securities throughout the week were neglected. The week's variations in prices include the following:

Increases—Baltimore and Ohio sterling bonds, 1¾; Central Pacific, ¾; Denver preferred, Mexican Central firsts, and New York, Ontario and Western, ¾ each.

Decreases—Norfolk and Western common and Mexican National bonds, 2 each; Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western preferred, Northern Pacific, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wabash ordinary, ¼ each; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and Wabash preferred, ½ each. Canadian securities were quiet. There were slight symptoms of improvement. Grand Trunk first and second preference advanced ¾ and third preference ½; Brewery shares were quiet; New Yorks advanced ½; Nitrate shares were steady; Copper shares were firm; Tharsis and Rio Tinto advanced ½; financial trusts were strong; American investment advanced 2, and there was a rise in others averaging ¾ per cent.

PARIS, April 13.—A fair amount of business was transacted on the bourse during the week past and prices were firm. Three per cent rentes show a rise of 75c for the week, Crédit Foncier shares a rise of 3¾f, and Bank of France shares a rise of 30f. Panamas were quoted 2½f better. It is announced that the report of the commission sent to examine the Panama Canal works will appear at the end of the month. It is stated that the report copiously explains the position of the canal enterprise, but avoids making recommendations, for that commission considers the completion of the work feasible, the plans for which are complete. It is understood that these plans involve the outlay of from £25,000,000 to £30,000,000.

BERLIN, April 13.—On the boerse business was fairly active during the last week. Prices were firm except for Argentines, which declined 2¼ per cent. Mining and banking shares advanced yesterday and were in demand. The closing quotations include: Prussian consols, 106.40; Deutsche Bank, 171.50; Mexican 6s, 96.40; short exchange on London, 20.36½; long do, 20.26; private discount, 2⅝.

ANTWERP, April 13.—The boerse was quiet last week, but prices were firm. Yesterday's closing quotations include: Italian 5s, 93; Russian 4s, 94.40; Spanish 4s, 72.80; short exchange on London, 20.35; private discount, 3⅛; Portuguese bonds declined from 96.25 to 94.

BUSINESS OF THE BANKS.

Reports from the Leading Clearing-Houses for the Week Just Ended.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the clearing-houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1889:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 630,242,085	....	9.7
Boston	94,871,280	....	5.2
Philadelphia	71,496,704	9.3	....
Chicago	74,055,090	14.1	....
St. Louis	23,601,770	30.4	....
San Francisco	18,914,955	....	19.4
Pittsburg	15,765,071	16.8	....
Baltimore	15,347,194	24.5	....
Cincinnati	10,869,400	7.0	....
Kansas City	9,465,624	8.0	....
New Orleans	9,605,422	8.6	....
Louisville	7,013,480	11.4	....
Buffalo	6,462,391	146.9	....
Denver	5,439,880	54.0	....
Detroit	5,524,952	27.2	....
Omaha	4,753,494	17.1	....
Milwaukee	6,198,000	61.8	....
Providence	4,896,000	....	1.6
Cleveland	4,586,198	28.3	....
Minneapolis	5,070,029	24.9	....
St. Paul	4,161,588	1.5	....
Columbus	2,517,600	0.2	....
Memphis	3,463,407	45.3	....
Dallas	2,516,065	101.0	....
Hartford	2,168,081	16.3	....
Richmond	2,130,960	....	0.6
Indianapolis	1,752,516	4.3	....
Fort Worth	2,208,016	173.7	....
Duluth	1,750,462	2.6	....
St. Joseph	1,445,558	21.7	....
Galveston	1,437,890	50.7	....
Washington	2,091,754	85.5	....
Peoria	1,451,972	....	1.6
New Haven	1,425,396	14.9	....
Springfield	1,190,417	12.3	....
Worcester	1,040,848	....	9.3
Portland, Me.	1,007,195	....	1.5
Sioux City	822,844	64.3	....
Wilmington	803,633	....	3.0
Grand Rapids	743,668	25.0	....
Syracuse	758,436	5.3	....
Wichita	834,337	16.9	....
Norfolk	721,743	6.2	....
Tacoma	759,568	120.2	....
Lowell	757,306	16.1	....
Los Angeles	656,022	....	20.6
Des Moines	671,022	29.0	....
New Bedford	638,395	46.8	....
Toledo, Neb.	564,000	3.8	....
Topeka	393,599	16.0	....
Montreal	6,333,815	....	25.0
*Portland, Ore.	2,043,099	....	....
*Salt Lake City	1,630,427	....	....
*Seattle, Wash.	1,292,883	....	....
*Toledo	1,192,076	....	....
*Halifax	1,113,466	....	....
*Birmingham	907,494	....	....
Total	$1,069,517,830	....	2.7
Outside New York	$ 439,275,745	....	....

*Not included in totals; no clearing-house at this time last year.

Democratic Victory in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13.—The postponed city election yesterday resulted in a Democratic victory, giving that party a Senator and eight Representatives. The complexion of the incoming Legislature shows fifty-seven Democrats and fifty Republicans, which gives the Democrats a working majority, with two to spare, and insures the election of the Democratic State ticket. The Australian ballot system worked like clockwork yesterday, very few voters requiring instruction in preparing their ballots, while everybody had time enough to vote.

Lincoln Memorial Services.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—Extensive preparations are being made here for the celebration of the death of Abraham Lincoln Tuesday, the 15th. Floral tributes are expected from all over the Union. The Grand Army and Sons of Veterans of the State, delegations of Turners from neighboring States, and representatives of other societies will probably be present, and it is expected that at least 4,000 people will participate in the parade preceding the exercises at the monument. The affair is in charge of the Lincoln Memorial League.

CONFESSION BY ISAAC SAWTELLE.

He Details His Connection with the Murder of His Brother.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—[Special.]—Isaac Sawtelle, who lies now in jail charged with the murder of his brother Hiram, has made a statement to his attorney detailing his part in that tragedy. He admits that he was a party to his brother's death, but unsuspectingly so. He wished to secure control of his mother's property, but Hiram refused to give the necessary consent. He stated his trouble to Dr. Blood, whom he knew in State's prison, and the latter said that he could easily arrange that. The upshot was that Isaac agreed to pay Blood $500 for the job. The job meant the securing of Hiram's signature to the requisite legal papers. Isaac agreed to assist Blood in the undertaking and a third person whom Isaac knew only as Jack, a former jail bird, was taken into it. A secluded place near Springvale, Me., was selected as the spot for "frightening" Hiram into signing, and East Rochester, N. H., was selected as a base of operation.

To Isaac was given the task of getting his brother to the rendezvous, Dr. Blood and Jack agreeing to take him in hand then. Isaac says he took Hiram's little girl Marion to Rochester, N. H., and there gave her medicine causing illness in order to decoy his brother thither.

Hiram, he says, came in response to his telegram, and late in the afternoon of Feb. 5 he started with him for the rendezvous, which was an old camp. Hiram supposing that he was being taken to the bedside of his sick child. Jack had agreed to meet Isaac a little distance from the camp. Isaac then continues:

"It was getting dark as we approached and we could not see far ahead, but when opposite the old house Jack came alongside as he had on the day previous. I said: 'Hello, Jack; how is Marion?' 'Some better,' was his reply, 'but I think you had better have a doctor tonight.' I said I will go and get one and you drive my brother up to the house. Thereupon I stepped out of the carriage and Hiram without a suspicion sat over and gave the man his seat. The latter immediately started the horse down toward the log camp. It was fully a half hour before Jack returned. Then he said to me, you must take me home after provisions. I got into the wagon and he started up the Springvale road. I don't think we went more than three miles when just at the apparent outskirts of a village he jumped out of the buggy and said: 'You must help me get out our bag. There it is in behind.' I got out and helped him lift a bag that was quite heavy. I now think it might have contained my brother's clothes and head. Then the man slung it over his shoulder and disappeared, while I, turning my horse around, started back for Rochester. The next morning I left town. Friday night I got my first shock about Hiram, when his wife accused me of murder. I waited in vain, thinking I would hear from Blood, as he had promised to write to me. Not until the day of my arrest did I get the coveted letter from Blood. It said:

"Your brother had to be put out of the way. Let each look out for himself.

"That was my first actual knowledge that Hiram was dead."

RELIGION NO BAR TO HER MARRIAGE.

A Handsome Young Baltimore Woman Wedded to a Wealthy Hebrew.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 13.—[Special.]—The clandestine marriage of Samuel Strauss, son of a wealthy Hebrew dry-goods merchant, to Mrs. Tillie Williams, a handsome young divorced woman who abandoned the Methodist Church to embrace Judaism, has caused a sensation in Jewish circles. The Strauss family is among the wealthiest and most orthodox in this city. The young woman was employed in a retail dry goods store. The couple became engaged about a year ago. Strauss' family opposed the marriage not only because she was a Christian but on account of her being a divorced woman, the orthodox Jews abhorring divorces. Determined that religion should be no bar to her marriage the young woman went through a course of six months' instruction, passed the trying probationary period, and was admitted to Judaism. She then underwent the ceremony of passing through the "Mikvah" or bath at the house of her Jewish instructor, after which she was presented to her lover in the presence of ten Israelites and the marriage ceremony was performed by the rabbi. The couple then separated, she going to her home and he returning to his father's house. All efforts to reconcile his parents were futile, and in the strict orthodox custom they now mourn him as dead. Yesterday the couple left for Chicago on their bridal trip.

MISCELLANEOUS BASE-BALL NEWS.

St. Louis, 9; Quincy, 0.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—[Special.]—Today's game between the St. Louis Browns and the Quincys was better than that of Saturday, though that is not saying much. From the outstart it was evident that the home team had things their own way. The visitors fielded closely for a minor league team. About 1,200 spectators were present. The score:

St. Louis	1 3 0 0 4 0 0 0 1—9
Quincy	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

The local club visited Sportsman's Park in a body today to witness the Quincys and Browns play. They were compelled to pay their way, but Bug Holliday of the Cincinnati League club, who was with the party, was deadheaded, notwithstanding he offered his money. Latham took a seat with the boys on the bleachers and coached the players of both clubs in great style, greatly to the annoyance of President Von der Ahe.

St. Paul, 6; Minneapolis, 3.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13.—[Special.]—Two thousand people turned out this afternoon to see the St. Paul and Minneapolis Western Association teams open the home grounds. The game was sharply contested, Minneapolis leading until the eighth inning, when a little good hitting gave the locals the lead, and they clinched the victory in the ninth. The score:

St. Paul	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 1—6
Minneapolis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Earned runs—St. Paul, 3. Base hits—St. Paul, 9; Minneapolis, 4. Errors—St. Paul, 2; Minneapolis, 2. Batteries—Hoskin and Farmer; Van and Broughton and Harkness and Myers. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Vian, 2; by Harkness, 2. Time—1:55. Umpire—Bennett.

Von Der Ahe Disappointed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—[Special.]—Mr. Von der Ahe today released Catcher Kane, the promising young player secured from Collinsville, Ill., who he hoped would develop into a second Jack Boyle, but who lacks the nerve for such fast company as the American Association. He also released the young third baseman and outfielder, Soule of Hastings, Mich., after a month's trial. Mr. Von der Ahe says he is tired with experiments, and as he has plenty of money he will purchase the releases of a number of players of established reputations with which to strengthen the Browns and waste no more time on young bloods this season.

American Association Contracts.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 13.—President Phelps of the American Association yesterday issued the following bulletin of contracts for 1890:

With Louisville—T. H. Hart, T. J. Shanneck.
With Brooklyn—H. J. Simon, John Pelto.
With Athletics—E. Green.
With Columbus—Michael M. Lehane, T. W. Ford.

Evansville, 5; Louisville, 1.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 13.—The Evansvilles defeated the Louisvilles here today. The score:

Evansville	3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Louisville	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Hits—Evansville, 8; Louisville, 4. Errors—Evansville, 4; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Dolan and Trost, Goodall and Ryan. Umpires—McVey and Ehret.

Amateur Base-Ball Notes.

There is a letter at this office for the manager of the Crescent club.

Amateur clubs are requested to send notices of formation and results of games to THE TRIBUNE.

The Arctics would like to arrange games with out-of-town clubs. Address Robert Jackson, No. 2834 Butterfield street.

The Lone Stars defeated the Centrals yesterday in a six inning game by a score of 5 to 3. The batteries were Katin and Brandt for the Lone Stars and Irwin and Ayers for the Centrals.

The Ashlands have organized as follows: Malone, Mauer, Dorothy, Wartman, Reddington, Baab, Monahan, Wilson, Parker, and Ryan. Address H. Wartman, No. 531 Winchester avenue.

The Lincolns defeated the Lake View Record's before a large audience at the North Side City League grounds. The score was 5 to 4.

The Lone Stars have organized as follows: N. Brandt, c.; R. Katin, p.; E. Wandernach, 1b.; McMahan, 2b; T. Snyder, s. s.; J. Vacity, 3b.; T. Jacobs, l. f.; E. O'Connell, c. f.; F. Keister, r. f. W. Wagner is manager, F. Annen secretary, and J. Annen mascot. Address P. Annen, No. 638 South Canal street.

Purchase of a Railroad.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 13.—[Special.]—The Union Pacific has purchased the entire San Pete Valley road from Nephi to Manti, fifty-eight miles in length, and will make it broad gauge. The company has decided to enlarge the facilities here and has purchased yards and will put up a freight depot costing $70,000.

WITH MILITARY HONORS.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICES OF THE LATE COL. E. B. KNOX.

Many Citizens View the Body Lying in State in the First Regiment Armory—A Large Attendance—Military Organizations Present in Force—Elaborate Decorations of the Casket—The Ceremonies.

From 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday steady streams of citizens passed in and out the entrance of the First Regiment Armory, where the remains of the late Col. E. B. Knox were lying in state. A majority were comrades, but there were many business men and ladies. The doors were closed at 1 o'clock, and the dead man's son and daughter, escorted by Col. Koch, took a last farewell.

Shortly before 1:30 survivors of the United States Cadet Zouaves (Ellsworth's Chicago Zouaves) arrived and took the seats assigned to them. A deputation from the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac followed and then came in full uniform Adjutant-General Vance and the members of the Governor's staff. Members of the Loyal Legion were present in force and George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., under the command of Post-Commander H. H. Gage, was also strong. A detail of Battery D, under Lieuts. Athy and Russell, marched in just before the service. The honorary pall-bearers Col. Stanton, U. S. A.; Gen. Fitz-Simons, commanding First Brigade I. N. G.; Maj. Tobey, Battery A; Maj. Lauman, Loyal Legion; Col. Darrell of Dole & Co.; Col. Freeman Conner, Post No. 5, G. A. R.; A. D. Turner, Veteran Corps, and John R. Floyd, United States Zouave Cadets took places at the head of the coffin, and the active pall-bearers, six Sergeants of the regiment—George K. Herman, Company A; W. Peckham, Company C; Henry Short, Company E; Gilbert S. Whitney, Company F; Harry N. Culver, Company G, and Charles H. Armstrong, Company I, took places on each side. Col. George B. Davis, Col. Frank Davis, and Col. Swaine, former colonels of the regiment, and Col. Buchanan, Col. Farlin Q. Ball, and Lieut. Lovejoy of Brig.-Gen. Fitz-Simon's staff, and Lieut. Philip Reade, U. S. A., occupied seats near the coffin. The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Turner, and headed by its drum and bugle corps, marched into the hall and formed in a hollow square, the veteran corps, forty strong, having just preceded it.

THE COFFIN AND DECORATIONS.

The coffin was covered with the regulation army blue cloth. Upon the plate was the inscription:

COL. EDWARD B. KNOX,
DIED APRIL 9, 1890,
AGED 54 YEARS.

The body was dressed in his Colonel's uniform, and in his right hand was a bunch of violets. Some lilies and violets were upon the silken pillow, and by his side, encircled by his left arm, the American flag. On the coffin were his sword and helmet and the badges of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ellsworth Zouaves, and the First Regiment. Close by stood an easel with a large portrait of the Colonel draped in black. Under the portrait was a floral pillow presented by the First Regiment, with a broken saber and the words "At Rest" on it, and underneath this a floral shield, with the State's arms and Stripes, from Post 5, G. A. R. On a table at the head of the coffin was a large five-pointed floral star with a tiger's head in the center, the whole resting on a base of calla lilies, from the United States Zouaves cadets. On one side of this was an ivy pillow, with a forage cap in white flowers and the letters "V. C. L." from the Veteran Corps, First Infantry, and on the other a floral pillow with the society badge from the Loyal Legion. On the coffin were flowers from Mrs. Koch and others. At the foot of the coffin was a floral cross, three feet high, with a wreath of violets and on it in violets, "From the Second Regiment, I. N. G." Streamers of black from the roof to the gallery formed a canopy over the coffin. Four sentinels stood by. Capt. Sherman was the officer of the day and Lieut. Botte officer of the guard.

THE SERVICES.

The Chaplain, the Rev. H. W. Thomas, in the uniform of his rank, took up his position at the head of the coffin. The Weber Quartet sang, "Lead, Kindly Light," after which the Chaplain read selections from the Scriptures. After an eloquent prayer the quartet sang, "Abide with Me," and the Chaplain delivered an impressive address.

Dr. Thomas said, among other things, that a week ago Col. Knox had expressed a wish that he might be at the commencement of the new armory, but yesterday, while they were engaged in the work, he was a corpse in his own home. He had expressed a wish that the first spadeful of earth should be preserved in an urn, and that wish had been observed, and some of that earth would be taken with his remains to his old home and be the first dust sprinkled on his coffin.

The services of the Grand Army of the Republic were then proceeded with by Post Commander Gage and the Rev. Dr. Willis ton, Chaplain. The quartet sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

At the conclusion the six sergeants lifted the coffin from its resting-place, the regiment was called to attention and stood at rest on arms and the cortège moved down the hall, the drums beating, and the bugles sounding "taps." The body was placed in the hearse, and, accompanied by the honorary pall-bearers, the pall-bearers, the mourners, Col. Koch, and others, was taken to Oakwoods and placed in the receiving vault. A street parade was omitted at the request of the dead man. The remains will be taken to Eastport, Me., for interment.

The Hon. A. H. Irwin.

CAIRO, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—The Hon. A. H. Irwin died at 1:30 a. m. today at his home in this city in consequence of a stroke of paralysis. He was an ex-member of the Illinois General Assembly, ex-Circuit Clerk, ex-Sheriff, and ex-Postmaster of this city, and ex-Warden of the Chester Penitentiary under Gov. Cullom. He was 48 years of age and leaves a wife and family well provided for.

Dr. J. L. Brenton.

BELOIT, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—Dr. J. L. Brenton, an old and active physician, died today aged 70 years. He came to Beloit from Dayton, O., and was once in charge of the City Hospital there. He held various positions as surgeon in the late war, and in 1864 became Surgeon-in-Chief of the Second Division, Second Army Corps; and later Inspector of Government Hospitals. When he died he was a member of the Pension Examination Committee for this locality.

Jacob Littleton.

LINCOLN, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—One of the earliest settlers of Illinois—Jacob Littleton—died last night at the age of 83. Fifty years ago he was a noted river man, owning a line of vessels plying between Peoria and St. Louis. He preempted land where Peoria stands and owned a tract near Fort Dearborn, now Chicago.

GIVEN TERMINAL FACILITIES AT TACOMA

The Union Pacific Company Gets Land Valued at a Million Dollars.

TACOMA, Wash., April 13.—[Special.]—The Union Pacific railroad system was guaranteed all the land necessary for terminal facilities here at a meeting of wealthy citizens last evening. The land includes 700 feet of water front on deep water, a strip of land half a mile long and 100 feet wide, and in addition sufficient land for a depot and yard purposes. The property lies on the tide flats and is valued at not less than $1,000,000. Thirty-two wealthy citizens signed a guarantee to this effect and the name of Allen C. Mason heads the list.

A Chip of the Old Block.

"Johnnie," said a prominent mine operator to his youngest the other day, "I'll give you a dollar if you'll dig up the front yard all ready for your sister's new garden."

"All right," said Johnnie,

N TRACKS.

TO OPEN AT
SDAY.

the Various
ables That Have
here at Gutten-
Winter—Today's
ancisco Pugilistic

ecial.]—The racing
y, and unless all
will be one of the
n this side of the
re has there been
usiasm and unan-
f loving people to

racing every day
, the two tracks
eek until Graves-
15.

he Eastern circuit,
Day and assuming
re claimed by the
he opening strides
e seen until June
Park will come to
and wholly rejuve-
e usual, will claim
th during July and
the autumn meet-
en Gravesend, and
hat Elizabeth and
s public attention
will again be given
and Guttenberg for
of 1891. So it is
roughbreds and the
eed hope for little

TTENBERG.

Have Captured
the Meeting.
ecial.]—The meeting
Club at the Gutten-
urday with seven
,000 people, was ex-
were sixty racing
were decided. The
by the club was
money, divided be-
orses, amounted to
$1,000 or more
as follows: G.
Daly, $6,882;
D. A. Honig, $5,893;
V. C. Daly, $5,194;
Poole, $4,682; C. J.
; $4,009; Excelsior
ody, $3,529; W. T.
Stable, $3,296; Islip
, $2,682; J. Hynes,
A. Aitkens, $2,000;
k Stable, $1,672; H.
,057; D. Johnson,
le Stable, $1,473; J.
arragansett Stable,
Deaconsfield Stable,
; Jones, $1,022; A.
rmick, $1,000.

r Today.
ecial.]—The meeting
ultural society will
a card of six races.

nd a half furlongs—
Wanderer II., Billy
pring, Pomery Sec,
risto, Student, Dave

ne and a sixteenth
Sheriff, Blackthorn,
nderment, Ravriller,
f a mile—Red Elm,
ittle Lorna, Lottie
Vengeance, Osce-
Laurentia, Emily

n Grand National
, Miss Cody, Van
Bela, Fannie, Lady
ahoo, Vigilant, Rav-
Alfred, Dochart.
dicap, for all ages,
Esau, Glory, Shot-
ward, Specialty.
of all ages, three-
emembrance, Owen
Verona, Stranger,
eland, Nomad, Scot
C.

LD HAVE WON.

atisfied Over the
rney.
ecial.]—The billiard-
isappointed at Slos-
with Schaefer in the
and there can be
o doubt that it is not
fault. One of them

handicap, eh? Well,
out to the public I
m: 'It's a handicap
a city, before the
own, he was de-
ere just what he
lucky man that gets
putting Daly at 300
The best figures he
en-inch game was a
verage and about 7½
ade in 1885. Catton
better, and yet they
50 against Daly. I
s a complimentary
arry Daly ostensibly
gh his playing of late
arrows, has assigned

hings down fine to
points stronger than
twenty-five points
no odds at all in
even as to points in
whose fifteen games
ron by fewer points
than fifty-two, and
y-eight. The handi-
n made before that
when the record
be any odds at all
Daly the odds are
ow bears out the re-
ly scored six points
two came together,
tasks in the tourn-
general average than
illiard-players cannot
eir success depends
upon legs or muscle.
termine whether it is
per who deserves the
blem involves individ-
tition is alternative,

Illicit Affairs.
April 13.—[Special.]—
a friend here that in
en himself and John
he would give big Joe
to regain his lost

roll says that he will
of St. Paul, for the
ly give about a $1,600

is the man Carroll is
k McAuliffe, and he
will put up a $5,000
nglish champion.

rner-Hall.
nment and ball will
Turner-Hall Wednes-
spices of the Cham-
will be club swinging
gling by Al Marsh,
and Al Zimmerman;
featherweight of the
champion bantam;
rk and Moore, the
Garrard, Con Doyle,
urphy; Laughlin, the
and wind up between
White.

First Round.
-A ring fight, Queens-
took place near this
orning between Jim
ll, amateur middle-
d was pitched just
e County to escape
s witnessed by about
ocked out of time in
has only been about
lieved to be a profes-
ame.

Notes.
terday—Des Moines,

game between the
aukees had been
at Milwaukee when
estrating the discon-

Near Chicago.
Special.]—One of the
oliet prison is Nora
ef, with a two and a
ge County. Nora had
bert W. Clark, a Chi-
residing at Hinsdale.
Clark's employ she re-
d, watching her chance
dinner, she sneaked
up a sealskin cloak, a
aluable diamond pin,
o Chicago, where she
found in a pawnshop.
to a skillful gang of
erating in the suburbs

BARBER BRADLEY'S MASH

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE REGION KNOWN AS STOCK-YARDS.

Fate That Befell a Knight of the Bay-Rum Bottle Who Sought to Confer a Boon on a Pining Maiden from Geneva Lake—Wild Excitement in a South Side Street-Car—Social ats Still Denouncing the Police—Other Local Happenings.

Edward D. Bradley is a polite Stock-Yards barber, and when William O'Day dropped into his shop on Forty-seventh street, near Center avenue, Saturday night and told him that a young woman across the street wanted to see him, Bradley put his strops and razors and shears away and locked up his shop. O'Day said the young woman was from Geneva Lake, and she had gazed upon the dazzling barber from a distance until her heart was fairly eaten up with a longing to meet him. She was standing in the shadow of a house at the corner with a shawl over her head when Bradley came up.

"H'm, good evening, lady," said the polite barber.

"Good evening," said the girl in muffled tones.

"It is a bad night. Can't I see you home?" said the polite barber.

"O, you are so kind," murmured the girl, as he took the young woman's arm and walked down Aberdeen street with her. The barber said nice things and the young woman blushed under her shawl. The barber asked her to remove the shawl and let him see her face.

"Let me look into those eyes but once," pleaded the polite barber.

"All right," said the young woman from Geneva Lake. When they reached the corner of a dark alley she whipped off the shawl and dexterously threw it over the polite barber's head while three young men who had followed them went through the polite barber and gathered in his $85 gold watch and $18 in greenbacks and silver.

The barber struggled hard, and in the struggle he caught a glimpse of the young woman from Geneva Lake. The young woman had several inches of beard and other masculine peculiarities which few young women who are not in dime museums boast, and when she had punched the polite barber in the jaw he knew he had been deceived.

After the young men and the young woman had escaped the barber went to a police station and told his story. The police arrested James Morrisey, William O'Day, and Barney Wood. He says Barney Wood is the young woman from Geneva Lake and Morrisey and O'Day are two of the three young men who helped her. Wood had Bradley's pocket pieces in his pocket when he was arrested.

"Say," said the polite barber yesterday, "if Mrs. Langtry was to come down to the yards and say: 'Brad, I'm stuck; let's take a walk,' I'd say: 'Excuse me, ma'am; I have a hair cut and a shampoo here that needs tendin' and you'll have to let me out.'"

PANIC IN A SOUTH SIDE STREET-CAR.

Narrow Escape from Being Crushed to Death by a Locomotive.

A street-car loaded with passengers had a narrow escape from destruction about 6 o'clock last evening at the Forty-seventh street crossing of the Wabash railroad. Conductor James of the street-car ran ahead to see if the crossing was clear. He failed to notice a rapidly approaching Grand Trunk engine and signaled his driver to go ahead.

The street-car had just struck the Wabash tracks and the engine was almost on it when the passengers saw the danger. The greatest excitement followed. In the confusion men and women made a rush to get out of the car, falling over one another in the attempt to escape. Some of the passengers climbed through the car windows.

The engineer of the locomotive, seeing the condition of affairs, reversed his engine, bringing it to a stop with the cow-catcher under the street-car. Several of the people in the street-car were bruised during the scramble, though no one was seriously injured.

THE OLD SORE STILL RANKLES.

Socialists Adopt Resolutions Denouncing the Hanging of Spies et al.

After a spell of peacefulness quite foreign to their nature the Socialists yesterday revived the Anarchist question at the Waverly Hall meeting and had a real good time denouncing the police, city authorities, and most every other government they could think of. Prof. Orchardson fathered a set of blatant resolutions, in which he asserted that the people had recovered from their insane frenzy caused by the Haymarket riot, and that it could be proved the wrong men had been hanged. Ex-Inspector John Bonfield was reviled for his part in that event, it being set forth that "he denied the authority of the Mayor, became a mutineer, and constituted himself dictator to the people, forgetting in his pompous vanity that he was only their paid servant." Then the resolution goes on to demand that Bonfield be put on trial for the murder of Officer Degan and the men in Joliet Penitentiary be liberated. The document closed by asserting that: "This disgrace could not have happened if in all the past no avarice had ever been a prosecutor and no imbecile a juryman."

"Tommy" Morgan looked hurt at first and murmured: "I thought that subject was tabooed," but wound up by making the most lurid speech of all; prophesying a repetition of the French revolution on American soil if labor, which creates all wealth, does not get a larger percentage of it.

He referred to the pleasant suggestion made by Gen. Sties before the Sunset Club that the best way to treat the criminal classes would be to kill them off, and said:

"I would not dare make such a suggestion regarding the criminal and imbecile classes on our avenues. The man who suggests murder now is a murderer, and my neck would be in danger. In France about a hundred years ago a wealthy noble when told about the starving masses said: 'Let them eat grass.' A few days later his head was stuck on a pike-pole and there was grass in his mouth. We have had our 1877 and 1886. Let the capitalists beware, for unless they deal justly with the masses those times will be but a fair taste of what will happen."

Professor Orchardson's resolution was then passed.

HE MEANT TO KILL HIMSELF.

A. W. Yeater Uses Poison, Gas, and a Revolver and May Recover.

A. W. Yeater, a young man of 21, made a decidedly business-like attempt to kill himself last evening in his room at the Tremont House. He took an ounce and a half of laudanum and turned on the gas. Next he locked the door and threw the key out of the window. Then he lay down on the bed with a revolver cocked and pointed at his head, ready to blow his brains out if the poison and gas failed to work or the pain became too intense.

Yeater came to the hotel about noon yesterday and was given Room No. 338, on the fourth floor. About 8:30 in the evening the night-watchman detected a faint odor of gas. He knocked and, receiving no response, forced his way in. He found Yeater, fully dressed, lying on the bed unconscious. On the table lay two letters. One was addressed "To Whom It May Concern," the other was unaddressed.

Dr. Delano of Grand Rapids and Dr. McMartin succeeded in restoring Yeater to consciousness, and then sent him to the County Hospital in a patrol wagon. He would not tell why he had tried to kill himself. He said his folks lived in Harrison County, Missouri. He may recover. Yeater was handsomely dressed, but had no money. He had been working for two weeks for Knight & Leonard, printers, as a canvasser, but left Saturday night.

The letter addressed "to whom it may concern" is a remarkable one. Among other things it says:

My effects I leave with my roommate, C. D. Banner, to whom I am indebted. If my relatives want them they can obtain them by paying him the debt. If my relatives want my body let them have it; if they do not give it to some hospital or physician, or let the city bury it. If Dr. G. A. Thomson, Room 42 Ashbourne Building, wants it, give it to him. I would like notice of the end sent to the following persons, with particulars, and a copy of this.

Then follow seven names of persons in Missouri, the first being Joseph Yeater, Bridgeway. The unaddressed letter was begun "Friend," and was as remarkable as the first. It was a philosophic, pathetic complaint of the emptiness of life and the delusiveness of "friendship."

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Captured After a Long Chase.

R. E. H. Smith, late of Natchez, Miss., and his wife made a tour of the United States and Canada, besides taking a little trip into Mexico, in marvelously short time, and their travels might have been indefinitely extended but for the fact that Assistant Superintendent Charles Wappenstein of the Pinkerton Detective Agency proved himself a more speedy traveler. Smith was agent in Natchez for the Corbin Banking company of New York. Smith agreed on behalf of the company to loan to a Mrs. Jones, who owns a plantation near Natchez, $6,000. He got the money and advanced $1,250 for improvements. The rest of the money Mrs. Jones never saw. Jan. 16, 1890, the agent presented a draft on Corbin & Co. for $40,000 to Britton & Koons, bankers at Natchez. They did not cash the draft, but induced Wise & Co. of New Orleans to advance $3,000 on it. Smith immediately disappeared. Mr. Wappenstein was sent out to find the runaway. He traced Smith and his wife to New Orleans, Chicago, New York, Halifax, Mexico, and other places, always being just a day or two behind the fugitives, until they reached Vancouver, where they were arrested. The prisoners consented to return with the officer, and Saturday they arrived in Chicago, taking a night train for Natchez.

When the Light Went Out.

All of the electric lights on the Chicago Edison company's circuit went out suddenly yesterday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, and the places dependent upon them for illumination, including THE TRIBUNE Building, the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Telephone exchange, and a number of restaurants and saloons were left in total darkness for seven long minutes. The superstitious man thought that the tidal wave had come. The young man who was giving his girl an after-theater treat meanly squeezed her hand while her mouth was too full of broiled lobster to protest. The cashier in a drug store got such a shock that he rang up $1 instead of 10 cents, and has not enjoyed his Sunday in consequence. The telephone girls were in total darkness and could not see to give connections.

All these things happened just because a little water leaked into one of the electric light conduits and destroyed the circuit. The engine-room of the company itself was left in darkness, and the engineer had to find a torch before he could see to start another engine and "burn off" the disabled wire. When this was done the circuit reformed from the junction boxes at the side of the leaky conduit and the lights flashed up again, much to the relief of everybody concerned.

Aid for Kate Shelley.

In the absence from the city of the person to whom this letter was addressed acknowledgment of its contents has been delayed a few days:

"EVANSTON, Ill., April 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your movement to aid Kate Shelley must stir many hearts. That mortgage must be lifted. I send $10 towards it. Years ago, through the efforts of some pupils then influential in an Iowa college and myself, Miss Shelley had a year or so of schooling. This was good; but what she now needs most is money. Let all help.

"FRANCES E. WILLARD."

Subscriptions to the Kate Shelley fund received yesterday were;

Frances E. Willard	$ 10.00
E. R. Durham, Bethany, Mo.	1.00
Previously reported	327.05
Total	$338.05

Gambling-Houses Wide Open.

The gamblers did an immense business Saturday night. City streets from Washington to Monroe was jammed with card sharps of every variety. All the houses were crowded, some of them containing the largest crowds of the season. Hankins' place, in spite of the warm weather, was crowded to suffocation, and many of the players went out occasionally to get a little fresh air, and on some occasions a little fresh food for such animals. If the police did not know that wholesale gambling was being carried on then they were far more ignorant than hundreds of people who do not gamble and who are not on the police force.

A Warning to G. A. R. Men.

At a meeting of the Central Relief Committee of the G. A. R., held last night at the Pacific, a committee previously appointed reported an address to the public, to be signed by all Post Commanders and indorsed by the Department Commander, cautioning every one against men not members of the G. A. R., but who are on the streets collecting money for relief purposes. The only authorized persons for such work are the members of the Central Relief Committee. It was also announced that the Department Commander had taken the matter of old soldiers in the poor-house into his own hands and would see that all such were removed to the different soldiers' homes, either State or National.

Failed Again to Agree.

The second trial of the suit of Mrs. Minnie Mansfield to set aside the will of her mother resulted, like the first, in a disagreement. The jury, after being out five hours Saturday, was called into court by Judge Tuley. Foreman Young said there was no prospect of reaching a verdict. The jury stood nine to three on the main issue in the case. The court, after a consultation with the lawyers, discharged the jury. Members of the jury said that eleven men voted for the complainant and that the only one who took the opposite side was Foreman Young himself.

Arrangements for the Cronin Memorial.

The Cronin Memorial Association at a meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday declared that the meeting May 8 would show that by far the greater part of the Irish in Chicago are anti-triangliers. An address asking contributions to the fund for a Cronin monument will be distributed at all the Catholic churches of the city and suburbs the Sunday before the meeting. It was reported that a number of prominent speakers had been engaged and a fine musical program arranged for the memorial meeting.

The Coming K. of P. Ball.

The Executive Committee of the First Regiment, Uniformed Rank K. P., at a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, made arrangements to present a stand of colors to the Illinois Brigade at the ball April 23. The ball will be preceded by a battalion drill and review.

Removal of the Cofferdam Demanded.

The opening of navigation in 1890 will be remembered as one of the most trying times in Chicago River navigation. The water has been extremely low and the current toward the lake both swift and uncertain. Had it not been for the skill of Chicago tugmen, who have been fairly scientific in handling big boats, some bad accidents ending in the destruction of bridges or sinking of vessels must have occurred.

Gregier's icebreakers, who are supposed to look after the river, have not made matters any better. Two weeks ago the cofferdam across half the river over Washington street tunnel was filled with water, and the channel ought to have been cleared at once for the outgoing grain fleet, but nothing was done. It blocked the channel and doubled the current at that point, and tugmen have had to run the narrow gantlet with vessels having a dead weight of 4,000 and 5,000 tons.

A stringer on Wells street bridge abutment was broken the other day. One-half the river was blocked nearly two days by scows and a pile-driver, just at the time the fleet was moving. It would have hurt nothing had the repairs been put off six months. Vessel jams have been continuous in the different parts of the river.

What is demanded above all by vesselmen is the immediate removal of the cofferdam at Washington street.

A Great Obstruction to Navigation.

Why is not the cofferdam on the west side of the river over Washington street tunnel removed? marine men are now asking with a good deal of earnestness. Water was let into the cofferdam some two weeks ago, and it is claimed work on the tunnel is practically completed.

The spot has been a difficult one for vessels as the fleets were moving out, owing to the narrow space and the strong current. With the steamers of the Union line at the dock the river will now be closed to vessels as long as the cofferdam remains.

Items.

The Chicago Furniture Manufacturers' Association appointed committees last Saturday to arrange a program for the National convention to be held here in June.

W. A. S. Graham, Secretary of the Press Committee of the World's Fair Executive Committee, is dangerously ill at his home in Evanston with typhoid-pneumonia.

Mrs. Galvin of No. 99 South Jefferson street died at the County Hospital Saturday night of burns received last Tuesday. She spilled some kerosene oil on the stove, which blazed up, burning her face and neck.

Charles Taylor, said to have been the accomplice of Henry Carr in the attempt Friday to rob Mail Carrier Moat, was arrested yesterday. Taylor is said to be a well-known thief, going under the alias of Roberts.

The University of Michigan Glee and Banjo Club gave a reception to their Chicago friends on the private car at the Northwestern depot yesterday afternoon. The club sings in Minneapolis and St. Paul and returns here Saturday.

The Rev. A. J. Messing, at present located in San Francisco, has been extended a call by his old congregation of Beni Sholom of Twenty-sixth street and Indiana avenue. The call is for five years, and was made at the annual meeting held Saturday.

The following people sailed last Saturday on the French line steamer La Bretagne; Mrs. H. Botsford, Miss Irene Botsford, Mrs. Lucie Stiles, Mr. O. W. Meysenburg, Miss S. Meysenburg, Mr. Milton E. Milner, Mr. Frank R. Fuller, Mrs. J. Kelly, and Mrs. J. F. Mullen.

Mrs. Nora Berth arrived at the Union depot yesterday from Baltimore with a child that died on the train. The body was taken to the morgue. Mrs. Berth, with four children, will be detained at the Desplaines Street Station until after the inquest. She will then resume her journey to Afton, Wis.

W. C. Goudy has filed an amended bill to set aside tax deeds on thirty-five unoccupied lots in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter Sec. 22, 38, 14, in Hyde Park. The property was sold for taxes in 1881 and 1882 to Asahel Gage. Mr. Goudy, who has owned the land since 1871, claims that the tax titles are void.

A music and literary entertainment will be given by Prof. H. H. Steinbach, the zither soloist, at the Auditorium Recital-Hall Thursday evening, April 17. He will be assisted by Miss Adelina Nellis, Opie Read, Sam Clover, Dr. G. Frank Lydston, Col. Monstery, W. McHenry, the Northern University quartet, and others.

Mathias Setter, who had separated from his wife, found her visiting at No. 1084 Otto street, the house of his married brother, Michael, last night. He knocked the woman down and was proceeding to pound her into insensibility when the brother interfered. Mathias thereupon drew a razor and slashed his brother across the neck, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Patrick Dougherty of No. 502 State street, and Robert West, the latter colored, had a dispute at Taylor street and Third avenue yesterday afternoon. Dougherty struck the colored man, whereupon the latter drew a knife and cut Dougherty on the cheek. West was arrested and charged with assault and robbery, it being alleged that after he had cut the laborer he went through his pockets and stole $6.

Charles H. Hanchett, John Willig, and Henry Quade, Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Calumet, in their answer to the bill of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway to enjoin the Commissioner from taking ten blocks of land which the road claims deny that the public dedication of the streets and alleys in the plat was ever vacated. The land is situated east of the company's tracks between Ninetieth and Ninety-fourth streets.

Mrs. Alice G. Champlin, the daughter of Milton Benner, at one time a well-known Chicago Board of Trade man, was divorced by Judge Shepard from Edward P. Champlin. He is now Register of the Land-Office at Cheyenne, Wyo., and has been a Federal officeholder also in New Orleans and Deadwood. He and Miss Benner were married in 1876 and have three children, whose custody was given to her. She proved that he deserted her May 1, 1887.

S. Montgomery Smith has filed a bill in the Circuit Court to set aside an ordinance of the Village of Fernwood for laying out a park seventy-five feet wide, which was to extend from Ninety-ninth to One Hundred and Third street. A portion of his land was taken for this purpose and the park was to be improved, but nothing has been done. It is said that by its neglect the village board has forfeited its rights, and that the ordinance should be vacated.

Dispatches received in this city last evening from Little Rock, Ark., said that E. J. Lehmann of "The Fair," who had been at Hot Springs several days for his health and who was believed to have been greatly benefited by his stay there, suffered a relapse yesterday at the former place. While the train was stopping at Little Rock for supper Mr. Lehmann, who was traveling in a special car, was taken seriously ill. He was not removed to a hotel, but continued on the train in care of the friends who composed the traveling party.

Mr. Henry Hudson Kitson, who is now modeling the Farragut statue for Boston, is the only American sculptor who has ever received a medal from the Paris Salon. He was on the committee for the Paris Exposition, and has received about twenty medals. He was given the South Kensington medal when only 12 years of age. Last summer Mr. Kitson completed his statue of Mayor Doyle for Providence, R. I., and also modeled portrait busts for the King and Queen of Roumania. In his Paris studio Mr. Kitson has a statue which he is making for the Drexels of Philadelphia. His "La Musique de la Mer" in the Boston Art Museum is charming and original and a wonderful fine piece of work.

The Hyde Park police are holding three young men to see if they are not wanted by the Kansas City authorities. The 12th inst. the saloon of F. Schmidt at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and Howard avenue, Hegewisch, was robbed of cigars and liquor. Patrick Cooney, Winford J. Birdwill, and Herman Zollar, who are employed by the United States Rolling Stock company, and live with Justice Carmody in Hegewisch, were arrested and, it is said, confessed to the theft. The police say they found on Birdwill a number of checks made payable to Kansas City business houses; also a number of bills on the Richards, Carmody Hardware company of that place. The police will ask Kansas City if these checks are all right.

QUAY CHEATED BY A SHARK.

The Senator Tells of an Exciting Experience While Fishing for Tarpon.

Philadelphia *Times:* Sparing of words as Senator Quay was when approached recently on the subject of politics he had a whole host of interesting experiences to relate of his recent fishing excursion in Florida.

"There was one singular instance happened during my last trip, when I had Ben Sooy with me and a colored boy of 16 to manage the boat, while Ben was to help manage the gaff and keep an eye on the negro boy with the paddle.

"Just before sunset, with a lot of new lines rigged by Krider, we anchored in my favorite spot in Indian River, where the water was only four feet deep, as the big fish feed here and the tarpon always bites best in shallow water. You usually see the fish before he takes the bait.

"I carefully put on the mullet myself and made the cast from the sailboat far out on the river. Not six minutes had elapsed when, not ten feet from my boat, above the glassy surface of the slugish river the tail of a magnificent tarpon appeared directly above the mullet bait. Then I knew the fun was about to begin. There was a sudden swirl in the water and Ben Sooy and the negro came near tumbling into the river from sheer excitement. Seizing my supple and bending rod I pulled off and gave the running fish some thirty yards of slack line, then, when my line was taut, I gave a sudden twist and made a good strike. There was a mighty leap, the sheen of silver was in the air, a fierce toss of the head like that of a wild Texas steer, and 'Whizz' went my big reel.

"I stood up in the boat with my hand on the reel and bade the negro paddle for his life to help the fish pull the boat. Every five minutes the tarpon repeated his evolutions, baking his broad jaws each time he jumped o dislodge the barb. But he was securely hooked, and I quietly enjoyed his exciting rushes and enormous leaps out of water, giving him each time he rushed plenty of line. I was wearing the monster out fast, and I felt glad. But stop! Fifty feet away I noticed a huge fin cutting the still water like the bow of a steam yacht. The tarpon, too, as if he had human feeling (he certainly exhibited human fear), soon knew that an immense shark was around and that a new danger threatened him. He shot ahead like a streak of summer lightning.

"But he was weary. I pulled him gently toward me. He stopped. The great shark, intent on a full supper, circulated swiftly round both boat and fish.

"I felt a chilly sensation myself to see the big fellow outlined in the water as he darted under our boat, revealing fourteen feet of his spotted back. He doubled, prepared to play the same trick. I yelled to Ben:

"'Strike him with the oar in the jaw.' And Ben struck him a powerful blow that made him swerve, but only for an instant.

"I pulled the tarpon to the boat's side and said:

"'Ben, shoot the shark with your revolver and get the gaff!' but Sooy was too much rattled with the conflict and never thought of his 'gun.' The tarpon acted as if crazy with fear and did his best to keep away from both enemies. It was too late. I had the fish within ten feet of the skiff and he came, belly up, bleeding at the gills plentifully. Suddenly cleaving the water, the big manater came like an arrow. There was a splash, more blood on the water, the tarpon was lifted clear out of the river, and the spot where a live fish had been was crimson with blood.

"The negro boy danced and yelled: 'Well, boss, if I ever 'afore seed anything like dat!' The shark disappeared.

"I pulled in, feeling a dead weight on my line, and brought up the head of a magnificent tarpon that would have tipped the scales at 140 pounds. There was nothing to say. I ordered Ben Sooy to sail the boat toward shore and we got out and got a good supper."

The Decline of Rome.

The last official statistics of Rome show that the city must have lost a large percentage of its population since the last census. Although only twenty houses have been built there in the last three years, 4,000 houses with living room for 20,000 persons are now vacant. The transient population is thought to have fallen off also. Hardly 6,000 strangers went there to see the big carnival this year, while in former years the number was little short of 100,000.

Population of Greenland.

The total population of Greenland at the end of 1888 was 10,991. There had been 162 deaths during the previous year, of which 81 had been by drowning from the native canoes and 10 by other accidents.

NATURAL RIGHTS OF MAN.

HIS MENTAL AND MORAL GAIN INCREASED BY CO-OPERATION.

Dr. Thomas Asserts That the Attitude of the Wealthy Few Towards the Poor Is Behind the Nineteenth Century Idea—A Minister's Views on Schweinfurth, the Rockford Pretender—Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Chicago Bible Society.

At the People's Church yesterday morning Dr. Thomas laid down the principle that the natural right of every man to selfsupport was another way of stating his duty not to be a burden upon others, so that individualism necessarily involved altruism. The greatest gains socially, mentally, and morally had been attained by coöperation. "When one looks back over the long and sad history of the race," said Dr. Thomas, "one sees how much unnecessary suffering, slavery, cruelty, and oppression there have been simply from the failure to observe the law of reciprocity. This last social order is far from being perfect. Lofty ideas float around us but they are unrealized. When we see the fabulous wealth of the few and the pitiful poverty of the many; the ignorance, the intemperance, the unnatural, and the unnecessary suffering, we cannot but feel that even the nineteenth century has not reached perfection. In all ages thoughtful minds and tender hearts have expended their highest endeavor to devise a remedy. Every day the world is becoming more and more philanthropic—that is, loving mankind."

Dr. Thomas then gave a sketch of the young skeptic, so called, of the eighteenth century who wrote "Volney's Ruins." He told how the genius in the vision had replied to the young Frenchman's query as to why the great civilizations of the past were but mere ruins, "Ignorance and Cupidity." Then in the vision the seer had seen the people separate themselves into two classes—the useful and the useless. On the one side the laborers, the mechanics, the merchants, the business-men, the artists, the many; on the other, priests, monks, the royalty, the aristocracy, the few, who made their wealth by governing the many. "We are mediators," said they.

"But your mediation is too expensive," said the people. "We do all the work and you share in the profits."

"All is lost," lamented the few. "The people have become intelligent."

"All is saved," rejoiced the many. "The people have become intelligent."

Dr. Thomas then reviewed the religious part of "Volney's Ruins" until he came to the last words, "Live for thyself, moderate thyself, and live for thy fellow-citizens that they may live for thee."

The progress of German socialism from the feeble beginnings in 1863, when there were but 1,000 of them, proscribed and oppressed by Bismarck and the German Empire, until in the last election they voted nearly a million. "There are other shapings of this movement in Russia, in France, in England, and in our own country," said the speaker. "Christianity must look on this movement with a friendly eye, though it is not without its extravagances and its errors. If in the past Christianity has not given too great cause for the suspicion that it had lent itself to the ends of royalty and oppression, and had been known as the friend of truth, of reason, of liberty, of man, the helper of the needy, how the heart of the people would have gone out to it! Yet this was the mind that was in Christ Jesus. What the world needs is a new heart which will regard such questions as the carpenters' strike from the moral standpoint. Let us be willing to labor for each other, to help each other, to look at other men's affairs, and to have in us the mind that was in Christ Jesus."

SCHWEINFURTH, THE PRETENDER.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham's sermon at the Ada Street Methodist Church last night was a description of Schweinfurth, the Rockford pretended Christ, and a narrative of the rise of the sect of the Church Triumptant, as the Schweinfurthians call themselves.

It was a praise service, too, and the volunteer choir, under the direction of William Davis, sung the Sanctus and the Gloria in Excelsis from Farmer's mass, Lambliotte's Benedictus, Allen's "Now Is Christ Risen," and the Tantum Ergo of Rossi, whose catching martial melody has roused up many a drowsy Roman Catholic boy at vespers on a warm Sunday afternoon. The text was: "Many false prophets and false Christs shall arise."

Said Mr. Brushingham: "Erickson of California has announced that today is the last Sunday Chicago shall have to hear the gospel in, for, according to him, the city will be destroyed April 14. If this be true we couldn't be in better business than in praising God in hymns and anthems as we are this evening. I was glad this last week to have the opportunity of seeing Mr. Schweinfurth of Rockford, who claims to be Christ come on earth for the second time. First because it gave me an opportunity to renew the acquaintance I had with him at Evanston in the fall of 1875 and second because I believe in applying the Gospel to our own times. But are you going to advertise such a monstrous schism? you ask. He is welcome to all the advertising I'll give him.

"A friend in Rockford took me out to the Weldon Farm, about eight miles from Rockford. There is a colony of Beekmanites. The house is beautifully fitted up with modern improvements, has about forty rooms, and about 100 can assemble in the parlors to hear the sermons. There is no chapel. The Rev. Mr. Whitney, one of the chief apostles, introduced me to a little spare man about five feet six inches high, weighing about 115 pounds, and wearing a full auburn beard. He was exceedingly gracious and remembered me quite well. I said to him: 'You cannot say as the Savior did: "The foxes have holes and the birds have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head," in view of the splendid building you have here.' Then I thought, but I did not say it: 'Are you a conscious fraud or a self-deceiver?' He told me how he had gone to preaching in the Methodist Church at Alpena, where he was expelled from the conference by a committee, of which he who is now Bishop Ninde and at one time pastor of this church was chairman. Mr. Schweinfurth professed to be able to heal the sick and to raise the dead, but he does not do this often. He asked: 'What do the ministers think of me?' I didn't answer, but if I had I should have said: 'That you are the rankest impostor on earth.' He denied that he had $800,000 worth of property, and said that the newspapers had done him great injustice in saying so.

"Said he: 'My people would lay down their lives for me,' and Apostle Whitney chimed in with, 'O, yes. Life would not be worth the living without you.' I was filled with an indescribable sadness as I went away thinking of the presumption of a man, a piece of common clay, endeavoring to pluck the crown from the brow of the divine Son of God, but he was perfectly calm and composed as if he were sincere. False prophets are arising. The doomsealers have fixed Monday as the date of the destruction of Chicago and Milwaukee. I was in THE TRIBUNE office the other day when a man came in saying that his wife was almost crazy about the destruction of Chicago, but she didn't know the date. A newspaper-man suggested that he tell his wife that the date was April 20, and then show her the morning paper the 14th to prove that Chicago was on hand just the same as ever.

"The Millerites climbed on ice-houses clad in ascension-robes, and had to come down when the world did not come to an end. A Minneapolis false Christ tried to ascend into Heaven and fell and broke his neck. Countless other pretenders have arisen. Sometimes I think we have too much religious liberty. There is too much obtaining money by false pretenses. This God-man Teed has property in Wheaton, given him by some weak-minded persons. The Schweinfurth heresy originated with Dora Beekman, the wife of a Congregationalist minister. She imagined that in her were the attributes of the risen Christ. Schweinfurth became a bishop in the Beekmanite Church. Mrs. Beekman died after having promised to rise again, and her body was kept until the authorities compelled its burial. Schweinfurth claimed to have stood by her as she died, to have caught a glimpse of Heaven, and to have heard her voice saying: 'Thou art the Holy One and my spirit passes into thine. Go forth and conquer.'"

Mr. Brushingham spoke of the dangerous nature of such frauds, and declared that all would know for a certainty when the real Christ came. There would be no mistaking the second advent.

THE TRAINING IN MISSION SCHOOLS.

Prof. David Swing preached at Central Music-Hall yesterday on the value of mission schools. It could not be expected, he said, that all gathered in by the mission schools of the church would succeed; the gutter and the jail would claim some, but many would be saved. Fortunately happiness did not follow property, and if many who left the mission did not accumulate much property they could still be happy, for they could hold up their heads as better men and women for the training they had received.

Speaking of the money expended in missions by the People's Church he said it amounted to about $6,000 or $7,000 a year and accomplished much good. But no one should expect that the investment of $100 would work a revolution. Two dollars a year might do much for a child, but it was hard to measure just how much. The emery wheel was sometimes laid aside and the last polish put on a stone with the hands. It was impossible to measure the roughness worn away by this method. So it was with a child. It was hard to measure the rougness worn away.

Still it could not be expected that a good citizen would always be made. It was enough to know that some were made so noble that it repaid the entire outlay.

He spoke at some length on the value of the development of the mind; it made one able to grasp the idea of liberty. Many countries had had liberty, but few had had the intelligence to understand and retain it. It required cultivation of the mind. Perfect socialism would need a higher morality than had yet been known. Some of the children in the mission school were sons and daughters of Socialists, and it was probable that they would follow the faith of their parents, but the training they were receiving would make them more reasonable and give them a better knowledge of what they wanted and what could in reason be asked. Reforms came oest and easiest to an intelligent people, and the lessons the children were receiving now would prepare them for any changes of subsequent years.

Regarding charity generally he said that care should be taken not to destroy the character of the mind. Men made themselves great by overcoming obstacles. The idea was to show how they could be overcome and give assistance when necessary. Too much assistance might destroy the mind entirely. Professional beggars were illustrations of this. The mind should be built up and dependence on self taught.

THE WORK OF HALF A CENTURY.

Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Chicago Bible Society.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Chicago Bible Society was observed by union services of Christ Reformed Episcopal, Trinity Methodist, Plymouth Congregational, and First and Second Presbyterian Churches in the First Presbyterian Church, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, last night.

The Rev. Jeremiah Porter, who was introduced as the first pastor of the church and the first settled pastor of any congregation in Chicago, offered an earnest prayer, the old gentleman's voice being still distinct and clear.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows said he had been requested by the Secretary to read some extracts from his report. It stated that the first organization of the Bible Society in 1835 antedated the charter organization of the city by two years. The first church was organized June 26, 1833, with the Rev. Jeremiah Porter as pastor, the first Sunday-school in August the same year. The Chicago Bible Society was organized Monday evening, April 7, in the First Presbyterian Church, then located on Clark street, south of Washington. William H. Brown was elected President; the Rev. S. H. Hocking, John W. Wright, S. J. Sherwood, Grant Goodrich, and E. K. Rogers, Vice-Presidents; George W. Merrill, Treasurer; and T. B. Carter, Secretary. All these were dead except Mr. Carter.

The total distribution of Bibles by the society in fifty years amounted to 539,912 copies. The aggregate of receipts from sales and donations amounted to $329,517. Since the last annual report the following members had died: Nathaniel S. Cushing, the Rev. J. Ambrose Wight, Dr. Tolman Wheeler, the Rev. Walter Forsyth, the Rev. W. W. Patten, A. H. Hoge, William Bross, and John Crerar. Dr. Barrows concluded by reading a letter from Mr. Carter resigning the office of Secretary.

Whitney Mockridge sang a solo, and the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus delivered an able address on what the Bible had done in the last fifty years. He spoke in strong terms of the efforts being made against the Bible in the schools, and declared that the liquor saloons and the Roman hierarchy were, through the political influence they wielded, the worst enemies of the Bible.

The choir and congregation joined in singing a hymn. The Rev. Dr. Bristol pronounced the benediction, Mr. Eddy playing a postlude.

The anniversary was also celebrated in the Third Presbyterian Church, Ashland boulevard and Ogden avenue, by a union service of the Third Presbyterian, St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal, Eighth Presbyterian, Holland Reformed, and Jefferson Park Presbyterian Churches. The Rev. T. D. Wallace of the Eighth Presbyterian church first addressed the meeting on "The Bible Suited to Every Age and People as Much as to Any Age and People." C. H. Case's subject was "Human Wisdom Could Not Have Composed the Bible," while ex-Judge S. M. Loomis said that "The Progress of Science and

WORK ON THE BIG DITCH.

NEW OFFICERS PUSHING OPERATIONS ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

C. P. Treat Outlines the Present Situation and the Future Plans—Chief Engineer Sloan Talks About the Alley "L" Road—The Annexation and Home-Rule Movements in Cuba—The Masses Favor the One, the Classes the Other.

Definite news is brought from the Nicaragua Canal by C. P. Treat, the big railway contractor, who dined at the Richelieu Saturday evening. Mr. Treat has just returned to the United States from his third visit to Nicaragua. The day he left Central America he signed the first contract given out by the Nicaragua Canal company. He will build a railway from the eastern end of the canal at San Juan del Norte across the swamps to the high land at Lock No. 1. Work will be begun next month. Mr. Treat states that work on the big ditch is now progressing at such a rate that the great enterprise is already producing important results.

"Good progress is now being made," he said, "with the pier at San Juan del Norte, and about 700 feet is completed. The action of the ocean currents is filling in sand back of the pier exactly as Chief Engineer Menocal predicted, and the outlook for that part of the canal work is everything that could be wished. The company has also made a contract for dredging out the harbor and opening the entrance. Dredges are now on their way to San Juan. The pier and harbor work must be done and the railway across the swamps built before work can be begun with advantage on the big eastern divide cut. I believe I can build the railway this summer, then work on the big cut will be started at once.

"As nearly all the surveying, erection of buildings, and other tedious preliminary work is now done the construction of the canal proper should go along at a rapid rate. The enterprise is beginning to show the effect of the company's new officers. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, President of the construction company, and other prominent officials are giving their time and energy to the work."

R. L. Sloan, Chief Engineer of the Manhattan "L" road for many years, who has come from New York to take charge of the Alley road, was making a comparison between the two elevated roads in the Palmer House rotunda.

"The Alley road," he said, "will be as strong if not stronger than the road in New York City. It will also be more economical, being narrower and not requiring long cross girders. Then by buying the right of way legal complications, which are continually bothering the Manhattan road, will be saved. The road in New York is built on the city's property, and the company is continually being sued for shutting out light and air from dwelling houses. Then much better time can be made on an L road in Chicago than in New York. Eighteen miles an hour can be made easily here, while fifteen is about the limit in New York. There are practically no grades and curves here. Our stations will be built upon the ground. This will save the expense of putting up the big sub-structures which support the stations.

"We will introduce some new devices for preventing accidents and for getting rid of all dirt from the engines. The engines will be made with a spark-arrester. At the end of the boiler tubes there will be a deflector to throw all cinders and sparks down to a compartment filled with water. Additional precautions will be made by placing a fine mesh wire across the smokestack. With these improvements and by using anthracite coal our engines could run through a dry-goods store and not soil the goods. The Alley road ought to be finished by July. If the right of way can be quickly obtained a mile a month can be constructed with no trouble at all. One mile is already finished."

Manuel Romero, a wealthy Cuban, who arrived at the Palmer Saturday evening, had something to say about the political agitation in his native land.

"The situation in Cuba," he said, "is not thoroughly understood in this country. The agitation now discussed by the American press has threatened for years to wipe out Spanish rule in Cuba, though it has been in a milder form. The sentiment in Cuba has been revolutionary in the extreme, although hidden below the surface through fear. I believe the time is now at hand when the Cubans will demand either home rule or annexation to the United States. Among the masses there is only one opinion. The watchword of the people is "Annexation." At political meetings and public demonstrations this feeling is obvious to the initiated. The common people of Cuba, with practically no exceptions, want to be cared for by the United States. Nothing short of annexation will suit them now. They know more about this country than your people know of Cuba. They are aware that all men are free and prosperous here, and the contrast to their oppressed condition is not pleasing. Should autonomy prevail as the outcome of the present stir the masses would remain quiet for only a short while. Then the annexation cry will be taken up with renewed energy.

"On the other hand another party is working for home rule and there is positively no consanguinity between the masses and the classes. The latter are descendants of the old Spanish grandees. They have the pure Castilian blood, which has distinguished itself in history by always making trouble. These Cuban aristocrats are as wealthy as they are proud, consequently they are a power. They are Cuban-born and antagonistic to the Spanish political rule which maps out their lives so far as politics is concerned. That non-residents should run their Government is more than their pride can stand and the classes are as enthusiastic for autonomy as the masses for annexation. While the movement of the classes is imbued with more or less selfish motives, home rule would be a big public improvement over the present state of affairs.

Russell B. Harrison arrived from Indianapolis yesterday afternoon and registered at the Auditorium. Mr. Harrison's father-in-law, ex-Senator Alvin Saunders of Omaha, is also in the city at the Pacific.

Sued the Saloonkeepers.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 12.—Cornelia L. Washburn of this city began a suit for $5,000 damages against Luke Nevin, James Duffy, William Duffy, John J. Mayers, Thomas McManigal, James Long, Charles Bender, and Peter Holerman, saloonkeepers and owners of buildings in which saloons are kept. She avers that formerly her husband had good employment, but he has become an habitual drunkard by reason of liquor sold to him by the defendants, and that he in consequence has lost his employment and she her support. Mrs. Washburn has taken a broader view of the responsibility of liquor-sellers than have the saloonkeepers, and the case has created a sensation among them.

Efforts to Stop the Influx of Coolies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 13.—Collector Phelps is determined to stop the smuggling of Chinese from Lower California into San Diego County. On a China steamer, which arrived this week, there were eighty-seven coolies with tickets to Guaymas. The Collector refused to allow them transferred to the Panama steamer, as it does not touch at Guaymas, and a previous consignment of coolies with similar tickets all disembarked at Ensenada. Finally an agreement was reached today by which the Panama steamer agreed to land these Chinese at the first stopping place below Guaymas, while the China Steamship company agreed to bring no more transit coolies.

No Official Information of the Treaty.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 12.—It turns out that although the new extradition treaty was proclaimed in Washington and London on the 4th inst. the Dominion Government has had no official information of the fact. The neglect has produced considerable annoyance among members of the Government and their supporters. It is understood that the negotiations now going on at Washington regarding Behring Sea will result in the adoption of a close season, to extend from June to September. This, if adopted, would practically have the effect of ruining the Canadian industry, as the Victoria sealers can only operate successfully during these months.

Big Blow of Oil at Portland, Ind.

PORTLAND, Ind., April 13.—[Special.]—About 2 o'clock this morning a rumbling noise was heard at the Gilbert oil well, two miles west of the city. The well was drilled about a year ago by the Pennsylvania Oil company, and as the yield was less than twenty barrels per day it was abandoned. This morning it commenced to flow at a great rate, it being estimated that from one to two hundred barrels escaped during the day.

To Prohibit Salmon Nets.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 12.—It is the intention of the Dominion Government to provide that hereafter no salmon nets shall be used in Canada.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

Headquarters —ON— LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERES, BRASS BEDS,

The largely increased output in above lines is occasioned by having

"Desirable Lines at Correct Prices."

We Offer for This Week the Following Bargains:

Pointe Brussels.		Irish Point.		Swiss Tambour.	
$16.00 Curtains	$12.00	$6.00 Curtains,	$4.00	$7.75 Curtains,	$5.00
18.00 "	13.50	12.00 "	8.00	12.00 "	8.00
25.00 "	18.00	14.00 "	10.00	3.50 "	10.00
30.00 "	22.50				
An Average Reduction OF 25 Per Cent.		An Average Reduction OF ABOUT 30 Per Cent.		An Average Reduction OF ABOUT 30 Per Cent.	

100 Pairs Muslin Curtains, $3.00, worth $4.75
200 Pairs Muslin Curtains, $4.00, worth $6.00
Muslin Sash Curtains from $1.75 to $7 Per Pair

BRASS BEDS.
25 Iron Beds, in Black, - $15.00
25 Iron Beds, in White, - $16.00
25 Brass Beds (full size), $37.50 Worth $45.00.
15 Brass Beds (full size), $40.00 Worth $50.00.

Portieres
We Continue Our Great Sale of HANDSOME PORTIERES —AT— $4.85 Per Pair. Worth $8.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE

SILKS.

We commence this morning a Special Sale of DRESS SILKS that will excite the admiration of our patrons. We have never before been able to offer such a collection of STERLING BARGAINS as this sale presents.

We quote the following items as worthy immediate attention.

100 Pieces PRINTED CHINA SILKS in a large variety of designs and colorings (24 to 26 inches wide), some worth $1.25 per yard, none worth less than 85c..... 50c PER YARD.

200 Pieces American ALL-SILK SURAHS in full line of light and dark shades, regular 75c quality..... 48c PER YARD.

100 Pieces ALL-SILK SATIN RHADAME, excellent quality and full line of colorings..... 68c PER YARD.

75 Pieces FAILLE FRANCAISE (21 inches wide), full round cord and good colors, regular $1.25 quality..... 98c PER YARD.

50 Pieces BLACK JAPANESE SILK (25 inches wide), regular $1.00 value..... 75c PER YARD.

100 Pieces BLACK ALL-SILK SURAH, excellent quality..... 50c PER YARD.

NOTE—OUT-OF-TOWN PATRONS desiring to participate in the benefits of this sale should not wait for samples, but order dress patterns at once. Any lengths ordered in this way can be returned and money will be refunded.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

The undersigned will receive bids for the removal of 100,000 cubic yards of earth from a tract of land in the western part of the City of St. Louis, on McPherson-av., between Boyle and Taylor-avs., up to 2 p. m. Tuesday, April 15, 1890. Average haul 3,500 feet. A deposit of $500 is required as security for the bid. Privilege reserved to reject any and all proposals that may be made.

JULIUS PITZMAN, Civil Engineer, 615 Chestnut-s., St. Louis, Mo.

TRINIDAD ASPHALT
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
CARTER, HAWLEY & CO.,
4 Wall-st., N. Y. 59 Wabash-av., Chicago.

25c Box CHOICE CANDY, full pound; absolutely pure; strictly fresh. JNO. KRANZ, 50 State-st

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2, or $3.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS

	PER YARD.
100 Pcs. 40-inch Black Pure Mohair Brilliantine, in Brocades, Stripes, and Floral Designs.....	50 cents Reg. Price 85c
200 Pcs. 46-inch Black Pure Mohair Brilliantine, Extra Fine Rich Luster, always sold at $1.00.....	75 cents
46-inch Black Silk Warp Henrietta, Extra Wide, our regular $1.50 quality.....	$1.25 For This Sale Only.
Beautiful Black Embroidered Robes.....	12.00 Worth 20.00

Large Assortment of Nun's Veilings in Hemstitched Borders and Fancy Stripes.

COLORED.

40-inch Pure Mohair Brilliantine, New and Stylish Fancy Stripes, worth $1.00 per yard.....	50 cents
54-inch Pure Mohair Brilliantine, All Colors.....	$1.00 Worth 1.50
Handsome Embroidered Robes, Side Bands, Silk and Wool Stripes, and Brilliantine Stripes.....	10.00 Worth 18.00
An Elegant Assortment of Scotch Zephyr Ginghams in Plaids and Stripes.....	25 cents Worth 40c.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.

Great Inducements to Buyers of WHITE GOODS

	PER YARD
28-inch Corded Lawn Checks.....	10 cents Value 15c
32-inch Fine India Linen.....	12½ cents Value 18c
32-inch Very Fine India Linen.....	15 cents Value 20c
Fine Imported Empress Lace Stripes.	15 cents Value 25c
42-inch Hemstitched Lawn.....	30 cents

We also place on sale a Sample Lot of Slightly Soiled Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts at about ONE-THIRD Less than Regular Value.

"Sole Agents" SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison Streets.
IMPORTING RETAILERS.

ORIGINAL

Our Prices For Original English Brass Bedsteads Begin at $22.50.

English Brass Bedstead Company. Established seventy years.

The RICHELIEU HOTEL | The AUDITORIUM HOTEL.
Furnished with the Original English Brass BEDSTEADS By Our House

Annual Sales, 100,000

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Basement Salesroom is continually offering bargains of extraordinary merit.

In the men's low-priced furnishing goods in Basement Salesroom we quote *as special:*

500 dozen Men's Cotton Half-Hose, in stripes and plain colors, *At 15c and 20c a Pair* (Worth up to 35c a pair).

50 dozen Men's Plain and Trimmed Night Shirts, *52 inches long, At 75c Each*

JAMES H. WALKER & CO.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Sensational Sale
Of Highest Grade
French Sateens
—AND—
French All-Wool Printed Challies.

We offer our entire stock of Koechlin Freres' French Printed Sateens

At 15c, 18c, & 20c
PER YARD.

Those at 15 cents comprise the two-toned patterns.

Those at 18 cents, rich, fancy patterns.

Those at 20 cents, the newest, choicest, and handsomest patterns ever produced.

The above are all 40-cent goods, and we make these low prices in order to clear them quickly.

In this connection we also offer our entire stock of the

Finest All Wool French Printed Challies
At 49c Per Yard.

Never heretofore sold below 60 cents. These Challies comprise the richest, handsomest, and most novel patterns ever printed in Paris.

FIVE HUNDRED PIECES OF
FRENCH WOOL DRESS GOODS,
In Stripes and Plaids, 40 inches wide,
At 25c Per Yard.
Reduced from 50 cents.

100 Pieces STRIPES and PLAIDS
At 49c Per Yard.
Reduced from 80 cents.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

WE ALSO OFFER IN OUR
CARPET DEPT.
40 pieces of the Best Qualities of ENGLISH and AMERICAN WILTONS at $1.35 per yard.
30 pieces of BRINTON'S ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS at $1.15 per yard.
ALL FIRST QUALITY 5-FRAME GOODS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Silk department shows probably a greater variety of Silks than can be found elsewhere in America. It quotes lowest prices *always*, but this week offers as below a number of *special and extraordinary bargains.*

At 55c—Black and White Printed Failles, quality worth $1.00 a yard, sold subject to manufacturers' slight imperfections.....At 55c a yard

At 70c—Printed Shanghai, black ground, 27 inches wide, worth $1.25 a yard.....At 70 and 75c a yard
Light ground, same width...At 55 and 65c a yard

At 75c—Printed Armures, 24 inches wide, worth $1.35 a yard.....At 75c a yard

At 75c—Changeable Striped Surahs, 23 and 24 inches wide, 40 combinations, worth $1.25 and $1.35 a yard.....At 75 and 80c a yard

In addition to above we offer innumerable bargains in broken lines at 50c on the dollar.

RUPTURE $100 Reward for a case of Rupture Dr. Patterson cannot retain with the Parker Retentive Truss. Dr. Parker is the noted expert in this profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment. "The Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 64 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds. Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. Dr. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 68 State-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDEWALKS—OFFICE OF U. S. A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Highland Park, Ill., April 1, 1890—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday, May 22, 1890, and then opened, for constructing about 68,000 square feet of sidewalk at Fort Sheridan, Ill. All information furnished upon application to this office. C. F. MILLER, A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

WOOD MANTELS
THE CHICAGO FIRE PLACE & TILES GRATES ETC.
224 WABASH AVE
CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

MR. SPALDING'S REPORT.

HE SUBMITS HIS VIEWS ON THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

In His Belief the Government Can Afford to Grant the Corporation an Extension of Time and a Lower Rate of Interest Rather than See the Property Imperiled, Which He Thinks Would Be the Case if the Present Contract Be Enforced—Franklin MacVeagh Concurs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—The following is the report submitted by the Hon. Jesse Spalding of Chicago, member of the Government Board of Directors of the Pacific railroads, to Secretary of the Interior Noble:

The Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior—Sir: I take pleasure in presenting this statement of my personal observation and the opinions formed thereon as the result of a trip over the Union Pacific system of railways, made last fall in the capacity of Government Director.

I do not think it going too far to say at the very outset that the people of this country as a whole have but a very narrow conception of the magnitude, the progress, or the possibilities of that section of the Republic known in a vague and indefinite way as the Far West. It is difficult even for those whose business connections and interests have compelled them to watch with more care than others the growth of this great empire to realize that such a marvelous change could have taken place within a quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago, or at the close of the Rebellion, a man might walk from Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, or Kansas City into the pathless wilderness in half a day. Now a flying express-train will not carry him beyond the bounds of civilization in thirty-six hours.

When ground was broken for the Union Pacific railroad the population of Nebraska was less than 100,000. The census of 1890 will show that there are nearly 1,500,000 inhabitants in this State! It has gained in wealth proportionately. Year after year its fringe of pioneer settlements has crept steadily toward the West, until it touches at some points the frontier of Wyoming. Its soil has proved to be productive in the highest degree. Its agricultural resources are practically unlimited. It is a country in which everything that a reasonable man needs on earth may be raised with ease and made a profit to the cultivator. But the fact that two-thirds of the great State now thickly populated would still be a desert waste had not the locomotive taken the place of the mule or ox team and the pony express.

Because I am a Western member of the Government Board of Directors I paid special attention to all I saw and heard in Nebraska. I heard that there was a hostile feeling in that State toward the Union Pacific company, and I wanted to know if this were true, and, if true, the cause of it. The prevalent idea throughout the country, and I do not except that part of it where I reside, is that the Union Pacific railroad begins at Omaha and ends at San Francisco. Some people of more than ordinary information understand that its eastern terminus is at Council Bluffs, and believe that its western terminus is at Ogden. Among all classes there is very serious imperfection regarding the length of the line, its branches, the territory it covers, and the business it does, and nine out of every ten persons you come in contact with will be surprised to learn that the so-called insolence and over-assertion of power of the road—the parent stem, which stretches from Council Bluffs to Ogden—is but a part of the Union Pacific system.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Figures Which Show the Magnitude of the Interests Involved.

The main line from Council Bluffs, Ia., or rather from Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah, and a portion of the Kansas Division from Kansas City, Mo., to the 394th milepost were aided by the United States with bonds and lands and are subject to the requirements of the law with respect to paying annually a percentage of net earnings to the Government. The Union Pacific railway company, successor to the Union Pacific railroad company, the Kansas Pacific railway company, and the Central branch (or Denver Division) of the Union Pacific railroad company, was formed April 1, 1880, and by consolidation embraced 1,821.23 miles of road. It also controls and operates nineteen branch lines, 3,131.50 miles in length, making an aggregate of 4,952.83 miles in the system. The subsidy bonds issued to the original Pacific roads amounted to $33,539,512, the Union Pacific having received $27,236,512 and the Kansas Division $6,303,000. The United States has, at the close of the last fiscal year had paid of interest thereon $43,161,407.82. These had been repaid by the company in transportation services and cash payments, as shown by the books of the Treasury Department, to the sum of $23,451,127.35, which sum of its liabilities to the Government June 30, 1889, amount to $51,269,792.46. The interest paid by the Government in excess of all credits amounted to $17,780,280.44. During the last fiscal year 6,741 tons of steel rails were laid on 215.8 miles of road, and 788,559 cross-ties at a cost of $416,668.61. There were consumed 650,542 tons of coal at an average cost of $1.78 per ton, and 9,248.75 cords of wood at an average cost of $2.35 per cord. The rolling-stock consists of 487 locomotives and a total of 415 cars in the passenger department, all of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms. There are 10,654 cars in the freight department.

June 30, 1889, the company had disposed of 13,130,414.65 acres of land, the total cash receipts from all sales amounting to $31,325,294.90. There remained outstanding on account of time sales the sum of $11,661,654. The average price per acre from all sales was $2.54 for the Union Division, $3.78 for the Kansas Division, and $4.26 for the Denver Division. From the last report of the Commissioner of Railroads I learn, among other things, that the system and its appurtenances were carefully inspected by the engineer in August of last year, and found to have been "maintained in their usual excellent condition." The revenues of the company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, amounted to $22,070,819.25; the expenditure, $22,137,848.59, showing a deficit of $67,029.34. This deficit, however, is apparent, not real, new construction costing $446,086.97 and new equipment $2,390,947.43. The operating expenses and taxes alone amounted to $11,850,766.34, the balance of the revenue being consumed in the payment of interest on mortgage bonds and other debts, sinking fund requirements, United States requirements, premiums on bonds redeemed, etc.

NEBRASKA AND FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. Spalding Thinks the Union Pacific Is Doing Well by the People.

From these statistics may be formed an intelligent understanding of the magnitude of the capital, the interests, and the responsibilities involved in the operation and management of the Union Pacific system of railways.

I found people in Nebraska who are possessed with the idea that the Union Pacific was constructed and should be operated mainly in deference to the wishes of that section, who actually believed that their State should be consulted by the managers before any improvements were made, innovations prosecuted, or extensions pushed forward. In the minds of such people the question whether the road has done more for the State than the State had done for the road never seemed to arise. But those who take an unreasoning and, to my mind, a most unjust view of the conduct of the Union Pacific are exceptions to the rule. Among the most advanced thinkers of Nebraska a different feeling exists and different opinions prevail. They point out, with just and pardonable pride, the wonderful strides which the young State has made since the Union Pacific railway was constructed, and particularly during the last five years, or since the present wise and efficient management has had control of the road. They call your attention to the beautiful, bustling, and wealthy city of Omaha, with its 130,000 inhabitants and its handsome and progressive State Capital, Lincoln, with its 60,000, to Grand Island with its 15,000, to Hastings with its 12,000, to Fremont with its 10,000, to Hastings with its 13,000, and to a hundred thriving towns and cities along the lines of the main stem and its branches, the growth of all of which is directly due to the facilities for the receipt, distribution, and shipment of commodities and manufactures afforded by the Union Pacific system.

These people understand perfectly well that the Union Pacific as originally constructed could not have existed as an independent line in the face of the tremendous competition which would be brought to bear on it unless it had pursued the policy of extension so wisely carried out by its present management. They know that tracks of the line between Omaha and Ogden would soon have rusted from disuse if none but through traffic were handled by the company. To insure the very existence of the road it was necessary that branches be constructed to tap the rich fields lying to the south, north, and northwest of the main stem.

I found in Nebraska, as elsewhere, that while there was more or less complaint on the part of shippers regarding freight charges they were in no wise different from the complaints we hear in other parts of the country respecting the rates charged by other railroad corporations.

That rates are higher in Nebraska than they are in Iowa or Illinois is not to be wondered at in view of the fact that the freight business done in Illinois and Iowa is so much greater as to make it possible for the companies to carry it cheaper. But I heard no complaint of unjust discrimination, of partiality, or of unfairness, and the Nebraska shippers and merchants, as a rule, so far as I could learn, freely confess that the Union Pacific is at present conducted wisely and for the best interests of all concerned.

It is not my purpose to enter into a discussion of the freight rate question. The subject has been and is now seemingly receiving all the attention that can be bestowed upon it.

I only know from what I have seen that the management of the Union Pacific is doing everything in its power at present to build up, encourage, conciliate, and accommodate local traffic. It cannot undertake to haul freight at a loss, however, without impairing the efficiency of the road and endangering the life and property committed to its care. There is not wanting evidence on all sides going to show that its policy, though criticised by a few, meets with the general approval of its patrons.

BRANCH LINES AND EXTENSIONS.

The Policy of "Spreading Out" Receives an Indorsement.

As to the much-discussed question of branch lines and extensions, perhaps I might as well say here that among the people of Nebraska there is more cause for congratulation than complaint on that score. Had the company contented itself with the main line and the branches and feeders originally constructed—those to Lincoln, Denver, and Salt Lake City—the towns and cities of Nebraska that are now growing and prospering would in all probability have had a different story to tell. The increase in business which these extensions and branches have brought about has made it possible for the company to improve the main line and the older branches year after year, until the roadbeds, the ties, and the rails, as well as the rolling-stock for freight and passenger service, will compare favorably today with the equipment of any railroad in the country. And while the facilities of the people of Nebraska, travelers and shippers alike, have been increased and improved, it has been made possible also for the company to cheapen them until now, though perhaps not so low as in many of the older and more thickly settled States, where the volume of business is much greater and the cost of carriage correspondingly smaller, passenger and freight rates in Nebraska will compare favorably with the tariff which prevails generally throughout the West. In this connection I most heartily concur with the conclusions reached by a majority of the Senate Committee, which has recently reported the results of its inquiry into the condition of the Pacific railroads. I believe with them that the policy of building or acquiring branch lines was wise, and that "the main line has acquired an immense advantage from the branches." I also concur in the statement that "the improvements have been for several years past greater on the main line than on the branches, some of them important and extensive, like the splendid shops now in process of erection at Cheyenne, the fine station there just completed, and the station and hotel at Ogden."

It is not generally understood, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the mileage of the branches exceeds the mileage of the main road, and the almost unanimous voice of all witnesses examined by the United States Pacific Railway Commission declares that the branches "said largely to the earning power of the Union Pacific railway. Many of them go so far as to assert that without these feeders the Union Pacific would be bankrupted in a few years." Were not this already a recognized and admitted fact, and were not the allegations that the main line has suffered, or has been neglected because of the construction of the branches, proved to be without foundation; in fact, there would be some excuse for entering into a more detailed discussion of the question. I can only add here the words contained in the annual report of the Board of Government Directors in 1888 with reference to this question, and with my indorsement that, "like all other great railroads of the West, the Union Pacific must in future look almost entirely to the development of its local business for its principal revenue. It must occupy and develop promptly the territory naturally tributary to its trunk line, or see this taken possession of by rival lines, and be left without business enough to support its main stems."

LAID CIVILIZATION'S FOUNDATION.

The Part of the Railroad in Developing the Great West.

While the credit of building up the great West belongs as much to the fearless perseverance of the early settlers, to the indomitable pluck of American citizens who sought to better their condition in a new country, and to the restless energy of our capitalists who were quick to see and take hold of the enterprises which became necessary in every settlement, as it does to the railroads, and while all the great lines of the West should be granted an equal share of praise, it is a palpable fact that for years before the days of the great competing lines that have since forged their way mile by mile into the States and Territories beyond the Missouri had entered upon the work of Western extension the Union Pacific was laying the foundations of civilization along its lines. It was the Union Pacific that led the way. On the east Council Bluffs with its 38,000 inhabitants, Sioux City with its 40,000, St. Joseph with its 95,000, Leavenworth with its 85,000, Kansas City with its 185,000, and Topeka with its 50,000—all owe their early sustenance and growth to the impetus which was felt by the entire West when the Union Pacific railroad was completed. And Denver with its 125,000, Salt Lake City with its 50,000, Cheyenne with its 10,000, Leadville with its 15,000, and the innumerable towns and cities which dot the eastern slope of the Rockies, with populations ranging from 1,000 to 8,000, would either still have been heard of, or have languished or died in their infancy were it not for the influence which this great commercial artery wielded in forming the communities and holding them together. It is no exaggeration, but rather a mild statement of fact, to say that the development of the West, to which the Union Pacific railway largely contributed, made the territory beyond the Missouri, in the eyes of all the other great Western lines now competing for its trade, a land worth fighting for.

PACIFIC-NORTHWESTERN ALLIANCE.

The Shippers Feel That Their Best Interests Have Been Served.

I found shippers along the main line and branches very much elated over the alliance recently entered into between the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern railway managements, whereby they are afforded the advantage of transporting their shipments on through trains much more expeditiously, conveniently, and cheaply than formerly. The consignor can now ship a car-load direct to the Chicago market without being subjected to the delays and annoyances of side-tracking. This arrangement of itself has made numerous friends for the management of the Union Pacific among the people of the West.

The growth of the whole country from the Missouri River to the Rockies is surprising. One sees nothing but signs of life and evidences of progress on all sides. The smallest hamlets are imbued with the same spirit that characterizes the larger towns and cities. The people are everywhere enterprising, energetic, and industrious. Improvements, innovations, and inventions that the East has not yet had time to adopt, to make, or to utilize are to be found in full operation in these new communities. Small towns in the Far West have a better system of street railways and street illumination than the great cities of the East. Street-cars drawn by horses in the minds of Western people belong to the remote past. It is a slow town indeed that has not got its cable or electric railway or that depends upon gas as a street illuminator. While there has been a tremendous inflation in the price of real estate in many of those towns my observation was that most of them had passed safely through the dangerous speculative period of their existence and are now growing steadily and solidly. But few of the towns which have attracted attention by reason of their sudden, rapid, or mushroom growth during the last twenty years have disappointed those who cast their lots with them. They are nearly all well situated, and in my opinion are destined to continue growing in population and wealth for many years to come. Manufactories of all kinds are everywhere welcomed and encouraged, morally and substantially; mining in some sections is only yet in its infancy; industries of all kinds find a constantly growing market; the agricultural districts are expanding month by month—there is nothing apparently to check the tide of prosperity. Every new farm, every mine that goes up, every new village or town that springs upon the broad prairies, every new manufactory that is put in operation, every new industry that is inaugurated along the line of or tributary to the Union Pacific system, contributes towards swelling the volume of its business and increasing its annual revenues.

THE COMPANY'S OUTSIDE VENTURES.

It Is Claimed That They Are Made to Protect the Parent Corporation.

In addition to the railroads in which the Union Pacific Railway company has a proprietary interest it has investments in other companies and properties which in one way or another form necessary parts or links of a system that it has been compelled, by reason of the newness of the country in which its operations are carried on, or because of the uncertainty of obtaining supplies or accommodations from the outside, to blaze its own way in all directions. Among these might be mentioned the Bozeman Coal company, the Council Bluffs Street Railway company, the Occidental and Oriental Steamship company, the Pacific Express company, the St. Joseph Terminal Railroad company, the St. Joseph Union Depot company, the St. Louis and Mississippi Valley Transportation company, the soda deposits and soda works near Laramie, the Union Coal company, the Union Depot and Railroad company of Denver, the Union Depot company of Kansas City, the Union Elevator company of Council Bluffs, and the Union Elevator company of Omaha. The company has been severely criticised for going into these "outside ventures," but the fact is that in its own interest it has been compelled to do this and a great many other things which a railroad company operating in an Eastern State would not find it either necessary or even advisable to do. Outside capital takes care of many auxiliaries, of street-car accommodations, of steamship transportation, of coal-mining, etc., in the East, but the Union Pacific railway company found that in order to create and encourage business along its lines and at its terminals, and afford its patrons necessary facilities for transfer, it must provide the conveniences itself. The company has gone into the business of coal-mining very extensively. It has been driven to do so in order to obtain fuel for its locomotives, and that it was enabled in 1889 to obtain a supply of coal at an average cost per ton of $1.78 is due to this fact. Beside those in which it has an interest it owns and operates mines at Carbon, Rock Springs, Almy, and Grass Creek. While crossing the great plains on the eastern ascent of the Rockies the question occurs to the traveler, "Where does fuel enough come from to feed the locomotives?" In the very heart of the desert almost nature has furnished an answer to this question. The Rock Creek coal mines are situated at a point having the same name 635 miles west of Omaha, and at an elevation of 6,704 feet. An idea of their value to the company may be obtained when it is learned that the output of these mines in 1889 was 664,263 tons.

WONDERFUL CITIES OF THE WEST.

The Writer Becomes Enthusiastic Over Their Greatness.

I would like to speak in a fitting manner of the great cities that have arisen on the Missouri River and between that stream and the Rocky Mountains, but I fear that such a thing could not be done in the space or time at my disposal. The majority of the people of the United States, even among those who reside in the so-called West, have no adequate idea of the advancement which these places have attained in wealth and population. It is as difficult for one who has not seen the Missouri River cities and those farther to the west—Sioux City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka, Salt Lake City, and Denver—to appreciate their importance as it is for one who has visited them for the first time to disguise his astonishment or restrain his enthusiasm. They are cities that have attained such a growth that it would be impossible to go into statistics in relation to them in a report of this character. Denver, as the youngest and the farthest West, naturally excites the greatest interest and wonder. Here is a city which, as I am greatly misled by appearances or my judgment is at fault, is destined to a great future. Splendidly located, handsomely, even elegantly, built, the natural distributing point for an expanse of territory in area equal to that covered by the German Empire, and capable of supporting millions of people; practically without competition on the question of fuel, in my opinion, continue to grow until it reaches the dimensions of a great metropolis. Its people are of that true and unmistakable Western type whose energy and courage never give out. Its trade is immense at present, and will grow at an inconceivable rate annually. No wonder that every one of the Western trunk lines has either reached out its branches or extensions to capture a share of the trade which Denver and the surrounding towns have to offer, or are aiming in that direction. Here the Union Pacific has magnificent terminal facilities and enjoys a patronage that more than justifies all its expenditures in the direction of the demands of this growing and prosperous population. Salt Lake City, Utah, is another of the phenomena of the West, and the recent municipal election at that point gives the strongest evidence that could be desired of the continued drift of immigration in that direction. The chief town of Utah can no longer with truth or justice be called a Mormon city. All civil power has been wrested from the hands of the followers of Brigham Young. Polygamy if practiced at all must hereafter be practiced in secret. The result of the overthrow of the Mormon element will be the rapid growth in population and wealth not only of Salt Lake City but of the entire Territory of Utah—a Territory as rich in mineral and agricultural resources as any that has yet attracted the people of the older States. From its magnificent and eligible location, the sterility of the soil notwithstanding, it is the distributing point, and its almost midway position between the two oceans, there is no question in my mind but that Salt Lake City is bound to thrive and become a very important center. Utah is now on the direct road to be admitted into the Union. She already claims, by reason of her growth, the attention of Congress with that end in view. The Union Pacific railway can derive considerable benefit from the growth of this new State, and the construction of branches which will penetrate her rich valleys and give access to her mines will doubtless become an imperative necessity in the near future.

Wonderful as are the changes in the country east of the Rocky Mountains they are still less marvelous than those which have taken place in the Pacific Northwest. I say the Pacific Northwest, for by such a geographical distinction must that far-off section of our country, which has recently given the new State of Washington to the Union, be distinguished hereafter from the Northwest so familiar to our people at the present day.

BEYOND THE BACKBONE OF EARTH.

Marvelous Growth in the Section Known as the Pacific Northwest.

Nobody who has traveled over the extensions of the Union Pacific into Oregon and Washington can fail to see that the management of the company has acted wisely and for the best interests of all parties, the United States Government included, concerned in the welfare of the road. Those responsible for its conduct could not have permitted the great advantages to be derived from connection with this vast and prolific territory to escape it, or to be captured by competitive lines before their eyes. The Pacific Northwest has been offering and now offers all the inducements to railroad lines with eastern connections that the older Northwest has held out for so many years, and we are on the eve of a great struggle between them for precedence. For it is not difficult to see that the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific will not be permitted a monopolize the Puget Sound business very long. Those Chicago roads that have stretched their feelers out to Mexico, Southern California, Northern California, to Denver, to Salt Lake City, to Ferro, to Huron, to Helena and beyond, will not be contented until they have pierced the mountain range of the Northwest and established terminal stations on the Pacific coast. There will be a scramble for the business which is bound to be the outgrowth of the rapid development of Oregon and Washington. While as yet unconnected by its own lines with the Puget Sound country the Union Pacific has made rapid strides in that direction. Its arrangement with the Northern Pacific, though unsatisfactory, enables it to carry passengers and freight to Tacoma and Seattle.

The western terminus of the Union Pacific is at present at Portland, Ore., which, though it has no line from Portland west to the Pacific coast or north to the sound it has in addition to its arrangement with the Northern Pacific a line of ocean vessels which ply between Portland and Tacoma, Seattle, Port Townsend, Victoria, and other British Columbian points. This line of steamers, however, does no passenger business, and its capacity for carrying freight is, of course, limited to the ordinary facilities which ship-transportation furnishes as compared with rail transportation.

The beautiful City of Portland, Ore., is situated on the Willamette River near its confluence with the Columbia. It is at the head of ocean navigation for ocean vessels on both streams and its location is at a point where the waters of the entire Pacific Northwest converge and discharge. It is stated as a fact that every stream which flows into the Columbia River basin and into the great basin of Western Oregon, with few exceptions, passes Portland on its way to the Pacific, and also that from every productive district in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho there is a level route to Portland. To the south the country is traversed by two great ranges of mountains; on the east is the coast range, extending from California to the Columbia, with an elevation of about 4,000 feet, and about seventy-five miles to the eastward of this is the celebrated Cascade range, with an elevation of about 8,000 feet. Between these ranges is a valley in extent about double the size of Massachusetts, every foot of which almost is susceptible of tillage and fertile as any soil in the country.

The Union, the Southern, and the Northern Pacific lines have terminals here. The Union Pacific enters it over the Oregon Railway and Navigation Line, making a through connection with the East. In addition to its present railroad facilities it is the center of interior water line communication, and it is estimated that the steamboat tonnage, independent of ocean craft, which daily passes any given point below and near Portland is in the neighborhood of 700,000 tons. The steamboat traffic embraces routes on the Columbia, Willamette, Lewis, Cowlitz, Clackamas, and Yamhill Rivers, making a system of river transportation reaching both Eastern and Western Oregon and Washington. Portland is the second port on the Pacific coast. It is claimed to be the third richest city in the world in proportion to its population. The tide of immigration did not begin to flow toward the city until 1886, but it has increased rapidly since then, and the present population is estimated at 70,000. The annual jobbing and wholesale trade of the city has grown from $50,000,000 in 1886 to about $85,000,000 in 1889, and the capital employed in the trade is estimated at $60,000,000. The fourteen banks of Portland have a capital of $6,400,000, with surplus and undivided profits and standing deposits which bring their available resources up to $30,000,000. The lumber industry is perhaps the most important, the annual output of logs being about 150,000,000 feet. Its timber fields cover an area of 25,000 square miles. Shipments of lumber are now made to the East, even Chicago being numbered among the customers of this remarkable city. Since 1886 the value of manufactures has steadily increased from $5,447,560 to about $15,000,000, and the number of hands employed in mills and factories from 2,764 to over 5,000. The transactions in real estate have been enormous of late years. The city is well built and enjoys all the social advantages that a place of its size demands. The people are pushing, enterprising, and industrious. Poverty is almost unknown there. Portland is far from having reached its growth. It will be unquestionably a great city even before the close of the present century.

CITIES ON PUGET SOUND.

Seattle, Tacoma, and Port Townsend—Their Growing Importance.

The principal cities of the Puget Sound country are at present Seattle, Tacoma, and Port Townsend. The present population of Tacoma is about 35,000. It is a city which has grown up rapidly, and has been much favored by the interest taken in its welfare by the Northern Pacific company. During the last two years its growth has been almost unprecedented. Its manufacturing and commercial interests have kept pace with the increase of population. During 1889 the real-estate transactions alone amounted to $14,500,000. During the same year 1,300 buildings were erected at a total cost of about $6,000,000. Among these buildings are a large number of substantial business blocks. Lumber is one of the foremost of the city's industries. The combined capacity of all the mills at Tacoma is estimated at about 1,000,000 feet per day, and the total cut of the mills for the year amounted to 25,000,000 feet. Wheat valued at about $1,000,000 was shipped last year. The rapid pace at which building is being carried on is evidenced by the fact that there are sixteen brickyards in the city, which are said to have manufactured during 1889 32,000,000 brick. There is now in course of construction thirteen miles of electric street railway. There is a score of prosperous manufactories in the way of foundries, machine-shops, planing-mills, etc. The city is well provided with large and excellently constructed hotels.

The Union Pacific company operates lines of freight and passenger steamers (some of which are equal in size and build to any in the country) between Tacoma and Seattle, Tacoma and Victoria, Tacoma and Port Townsend, and Tacoma and Olympia. The water front at Tacoma is entirely in the hands of the Northern Pacific company, and the Union Pacific company is compelled to use their wharf.

Seattle is the largest city in the State of Washington. Its growth in population and its business development have been extraordinary. From a population of 2,500 in 1880 it had grown to a city of 20,000 in 1888, and its population at the present time is not less than 40,000. The disastrous fire that swept over and destroyed the greater portion of the young city June 1, 1889, will be remembered. The burnt district, however, has been rebuilt, and the buildings destroyed have been replaced in many instances by structures a great deal more substantial and costly. There are thirteen banks in Seattle with an aggregate capital of $14,000,000. The clearing-house returns since the fire have averaged about $1,000,000 per week, and in one week were over $1,500,000. Here there are three cable and three electric street-railways, and six other lines are under construction. The real-estate transactions of Seattle last year amounted to $15,000,000. The general commercial trade of the city is a very extensive one, and I am informed that the freight receipts over the Northern Pacific railroad alone last year averaged over forty car-loads a day. The amount of business done can be imagined when it is stated that 275 new firms were established there last year. The trade of Seattle during the year 1889, including coal-mining, lumbering, roadroad, and shipping, amounted to about $40,000,000. This is one of the largest coal-shipping points on the Pacific coast. It is the local headquarters of the Oregon Improvement company, which owns and operates the Seattle and Franklin coal mines, from which the annual output is very heavy. The Oregon Improvement company operates a line of steamships between Seattle and Portland and Seattle and San Francisco, which are engaged exclusively in the coal-carrying trade. The annual cut of lumber in and around Seattle is also very large, amounting to about 250,000,000 feet.

At Tacoma, as in Tacoma, the Union Pacific company is without a water front, which necessitates it depending upon outside parties for wharf facilities. The company is at present leasing one of the wharves owned by the Oregon Improvement company, over which all its business is done. Until very recently the Northern Pacific has had no track entrance into Seattle, but a short time since acquired by purchase the Puget Sound Shore railroad, and they now have a track entrance of their own over that line, which places them in a position to afford the shipping community the best facilities for the carrying and handling of through freight and passengers. The terminal facilities which they have acquired by this purchase are very fine, being located in the heart of the town. The present attitude of the people of Seattle toward the Union Pacific company is very favorable, and should it enter upon the construction of a line from Portland to Seattle and Tacoma, which it certainly ought to do without delay, and which it undoubtedly will do if the management is not hampered by unfriendly or unfavorable legislation at Washington, it is safe to say that a large share of the present and all future business of the Puget Sound cities would be turned over to it.

Port Townsend is located on the western side of Puget Sound, and is the port of entry for the entire Puget Sound district. The population is about 7,000. During the last year the real estate market there has been particularly active, and the sales of property for the last three months of the year averaged $30,000 per day, while the total sales for 1889 amounted to $5,500,000. During the year more than $200,000 was expended in street improvements, and a large number of buildings for residence and commercial purposes were erected at a cost of not less than $1,000,000. A custom-house and post-office building is being erected, for which $250,000 has been appropriated by Congress. Port Townsend has a number of manufactories, such as foundries, iron-works, machine shops, sawmills, and ice-works. The Puget Sound Iron Works, located at Irondale, near the head of Port Townsend Bay, is, I think, the only concern for the manufacture of pig-iron in the State of Washington. Several hundred men are employed in these works, and about $650,000 worth of iron, it is claimed, was manufactured during 1889. Port Townsend is in many respects one of the best located towns I have visited. The bay is the finest on the sound, and is capable of accommodating thousands of sea-going vessels. This thriving town, strange to say, is as yet without railroad connections, but the people are eager for the Union Pacific to come in, and have offered 100 acres of fine terminal facilities and a subsidy of $100,000 in cash for the construction of a line there which would give them connection with the East,

VALUE OF A TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE

Demanded by the Rapidly-Increasing Freight and Passenger Traffic.

The few facts which I have collected in regard to these cities are sufficient to show the vast amount of money capital which is operating in this section, the activity and energy of the people, and the great value to a transcontinental line of the rapidly-increasing freight and passenger traffic which it produces.

The Puget Sound basin embraces a very large piece of country, extending south from the Straits of Juan de Fuca and between the Cascade Mountains and Coast range, in all nearly 2,000 square miles. The climate is moist and warm, being free from the excessive extremes of both winter and summer. The principal products of the basin are lumber and coal, but it contains numerous rich agricultural valleys, which will in future support a large population and furnish a vast amount of business. The development of the Puget Sound country as a whole has been very rapid. In the two years following the completion of the Northern Pacific road to the sound it is estimated that the population of that portion of the Territory was increased by 50,000 people. The sound has an extensive foreign commerce, wheat and canned fish being shipped to Europe and lumber to all points on the Pacific coast and ocean. A large portion of the coal consumed in San Francisco and other California cities is brought from Puget Sound. Ocean steamers ply regularly between San Francisco, Portland, and the large Puget Sound cities. The entrances and clearances for the fiscal year reached a total of about 1,000,000 tons. The value of imports from the sound district for the same year amounted to about $3,000,000.

The extensive business that emanates from the Puget Sound basin now will be quadrupled within a decade. Certainly it is in the interest of the Union Pacific railroad company and its stockholders and creditors that it should be free to push its extensions forward so as to tap this fruitful field, and it should be enabled to do so before some competing line or lines have taken advantage of the inducements held out and have occupied the field, perhaps to the exclusion of this company.

I have not the time, much as I have the disposition, to speak in detail of some thriving towns and young cities of the Pacific Northwest which deserve special mention, such as Dallas with its population of 5,000, Pendleton with its 5,000, La Grande with its 3,500, Walla Walla with its 9,000, Colfax with its 3,000, Dayton with its 2,500, and the numerous smaller but equally prosperous communities of Oregon and Washington, all on the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad. But there is one city that cannot be slighted or overlooked, for it is making such headway as must command attention from all quarters within the next few years. I allude, of course, to Spokane Falls.

THE TOWN OF SPOKANE FALLS.

Certain to Be One of the Foremost Cities of the Northwest.

I visited this town and was most favorably impressed with it. Its population at present is about 20,000. At the close of 1889 it had six National banks and two savings banks, with a total capital of about $1,000,000. Aug. 4, 1889, this place was visited by a most destructive conflagration which wiped out almost the entire business district. Since this fire upwards of 500 new buildings have been erected, at an aggregate cost of about $5,000,000. The real estate transactions during the last year average about $1,500,000 per month. During the year 1889 an average of about twenty-five cars of freight per day was received at Spokane Falls, and during the same year about 50,000 people were landed there as passengers by the Northern Pacific railroad. A cable railway about three miles in length, an electric railway about three miles, and other roads which will cover about twelve miles have been either constructed or are under way.

Spokane Falls, not without justice, claims to be the metropolis of the territory embracing portions of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia. A number of railroads to the north, south, east, and west are projected, or under way, whose termini will be at this point. Among these are the Spokane Falls and Northern, the Spokane and Palouse, and the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern. It is the northwestern terminus of the Pacific Division of the Union Pacific system. This makes it the terminus of the branch which extends from Portland to Spokane Falls, through Walla Walla and the Walla Walla Valley—a beautiful and fertile country which will within a few years yield an immense business to the system. It is the principal city on the Northern Pacific railroad between Minneapolis and Puget Sound. It is promised an extension of the Manitoba, or Great Northern railroad, in the near future. It will make connection through the Spokane Falls and Northern railway with the Canadian Pacific next summer. Its water power is equal to any in the country. This force is now used to operate the electric plant of the city, the water works, the electric railway system, the cable railway system, and all the flouring and sawmills of the place. At this point I found trains of cars loaded with flour from Spokane's great mills, ready to be started direct for Chicago. Spokane Falls, making all due allowance for the exaggerated claims that are heard in its behalf, is certain to become one of the foremost cities of the Northwest.

DEVELOPMENT OF WASHINGTON.

Why It Promises to Be Widespread and Rapid.

The development of Washington promises to be widespread and rapid. The last Governor of the Territory, referring to a table presented in his report for 1889, says: "The study of this table is instructive as affording an illustration of the slow growth in population prior to the completion of the transcontinental line and the rapid increase thereafter." This tells the story in a nutshell. Two years after the completion of the Northern Pacific to Puget Sound there was an increase in the population of the Territory of over 100,000, or more than was added during the preceding fourteen years. The population of Washington today is not far from 350,000, and immigrants continue to pour in. The new State, however, is but sparsely populated; containing as it does an area of 69,944 square miles, it has scarcely more than four souls to the square mile. At the present time this it will soon fill up. The advantages offered all classes of people are so numerous that immigration is bound to go unchecked for many years to come. The exportations and shipments of lumber, coal, wheat, fish, and wool from this State are constantly growing. There is scarcely a State or Territory west of the Missouri that offers greater encouragement to the settler or investor than the new State of Washington.

The sturdy men who are building up a new empire on the Pacific coast are calling loudly for communication, ample and cheap, with the East. Every town of considerable size in Washington is appealing for railroad connection with the great world beyond. The Union Pacific has done well for the towns and cities of Oregon, and they are grateful for the efforts it has made in their behalf. To say that a mile of road has been constructed in that country which the good of the company did not demand would be to make a statement contrary to fact. More than this, my observation teaches me that every new road constructed by the Union Pacific management in the far Northwest has been clamored for by the people until their appeals could not be ignored. Either the Union Pacific had to give them the connections they were clamoring for, and which they demanded, or in the very nature of things some other company would have stepped in and occupied the field. The statements of the company prove that their branches and extensions have almost every one of them been operated with profit to themselves, while they have contributed largely toward increasing the business and the revenue of the parent line.

In my humble opinion it is imperatively demanded of the management of the Union Pacific that it shall push its Northwestern extensions until it has afforded the Puget Sound cities all the facilities which they require. Seattle, Tacoma, and Port Townsend will welcome the Union Pacific, and extend to it privileges and franchises which are now valuable but which a few years hence will be simply priceless. Having made these connections it will then be the greatest railway system in the world, and will be able to offer the Government unquestionable security for all it may owe now or in the future.

OBLIGATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Spalding Does Not Think the Company Wants to Repudiate.

I have yet to hear from any person in authority connected with the present management of the Union Pacific the slightest intimation that the company harbored the hope of being relieved from its obligations to the Government. On the contrary it seems to be the desire of President Adams and his associates that such an arrangement may be made which will give the Government additional security for the indebtedness of the company and enable the latter to meet its obligations as they mature like water, without impairing the property or jeopardizing the vast interests involved in conducting it properly. It would neither be the part of common justice nor of sound business policy to force the payment of its claims against the Union Pacific at maturity. In the first place the United States Government is in no special need of ready money, the constantly accumulating surplus in the Treasury offering a problem to our statesmen which seems to be difficult of solution. In the next place, the Government, by the terms of the funding bill (S. 696, recommended by Mr. Frye's committee, offers with the entire approval of the company, in lieu of the statutory lien now held upon the road, a mortgage which shall cover the entire property of the Union Pacific railway company. In other words, the provisions of this bill compel the Union Pacific railway company to give the United States Government, for the purpose of securing an indebtedness stated at $58,569,944.65, a mortgage which covers the following assets of the company:

Subsidized roads	$ 60,000,000
Unsubsidized	15,000,000
Terminals, Kansas City, Omaha, and Denver	15,000,000
Lands	30,000,000
Bonds of branch lines	28,000,000
Total	$148,000,000

Making an increase of security to the United States (over that held at present) under this proposed adjustment of $34,500,000. While the company's obligations to the Government do not mature until 1897, it is but desirable that a readjustment shall be provided for by Congress, to the end that the Union Pacific management shall know exactly where they stand.

WHAT THE COMPANY ASKS.

An Extension of Time and Lower Rate of Interest.

The company asks an extension of time of payment and a lower rate of interest. In view of the additional security offered ample time ought to be granted, and in consideration of the work already accomplished by the company and the work which it is yet necessary to accomplish before the system of all railroads shall be complete, and also in view of the fact that the National Treasury is in no special need of an increase of income (and if it were the bonds offered by the company would be ready convertible into cash), the interest ought to be lowered. The Union Pacific company, as an entirely solvent debtor, whose business is constantly increasing and whose assets are more than sufficient to meet any obligation it has incurred, comes to the United States Government and asks in a business-like way that its obligations be so adjusted as to give it an opportunity of wiping them out without at the same time obstructing its business or impairing its usefulness or its credit and without compelling it to so divert its revenue as to endanger or cripple it as a money-making and a public-serving corporation. In the transaction of private commercial business between a prosperous merchant, for instance, and a banking institution, the presentation of a case analogous to this, would require very little backing. It would be enough for the bank to know that the security offered was sufficient, that the business of the merchant was constantly increasing, that the necessities of trade demanded an enlargement of his facilities, and that it was for the best interests of the commercial community as a whole that he should not be compelled to sacrifice the work of a life time in order to meet his matured obligations. Who can say that any wisely or prudently conducted bank would refuse such merchant the extension or accommodation he asked for, or that the good of his business required?

While there may be a clamor raised in some quarters against further extension of time to the Union Pacific railway, and while here and there some unreasoning people may talk of a forfeiture of its charter, the foreclosure of the Government mortgage, a seizure of its property, etc., it must, and it undoubtedly does, strike all calm-minded and unprejudiced people that the Union Pacific system is at present efficiently, economically, and honestly managed; that it is daily becoming a more valuable property; that its management recognizes and is an

to the several surrendering share-owners. In other words, the usual provisions of a trust arrangement should be entered into between the stockholders constituting the association. This majority"—he means, doubtless, though he does not say it, a majority of the stock in the hands of the Trust Board—"would elect the Boards of Directors and operate the properties pursuant to the provisions of the trust deed and as the interests of the business might dictate. Each road would thus maintain its corporate organization and carry on its business independently, conforming to all the rules of law affecting its existence and operation, and performing as a common carrier all its duties to the public, precisely, *as to the public*"—these words are italicized by Mr. Beach—"as though there were no trust. The public would, therefore, not be heard to challenge the trust."

THE CLOVEN HOOF.

If proper to speak of a "cloven hoof" in reference to a scheme of railroad combination, I should say that a "cloven hoof" appears in every sentence of this description. The several trusts would be "interassociated and work together to a common end." The trust board of twenty-one would include representatives of the bonds as well as of the stock—that is, instead of being managed by the real corporators, the stockholders, the several roads would be managed by their stockholders, plus their creditors, who were no more stockholders than any outside parties. A majority of the stock of each road should "be *absolutely* conveyed to the sub-committees," but the conveyance to be that of the legal title only, to hold for the benefit of the stockholders. A majority of the trust board should elect the boards of directors and operate—that is, manage—the several properties. Each road would thus maintain its corporate organization and as a common carrier perform all its duties precisely as to the public as though there were no trust. Indeed, it would perform them so well, the author thinks, that the public would make no complaint of that which every one would know, if he cared to look into the facts, to be a mere sham, a fraudulent device to give the management of a great number of railroads to a committee of their stockholders and creditors. That this would be the exact truth is apparent from the final provision of the scheme for disposing of the dividends: they "would be declared," the author says, "directly on the stock of each road as earned, and paid over, as usual, directly to each stockholder as the stock books declare." That is, they would be paid directly to the minority of the stockholders, who had not transferred their stock to the trust board, but "on the stock included in the trust would be paid into the trust and *be redistributed on the certificates*." This last clause shows the fraudulent nature of the transfer; it would be a colorable transfer to give an apparent right to manage the property and franchises of the railroads, whilst the real interest and ownership remained in the latter.

The writer himself in introducing this scheme lays it down as one of the obstacles to be overcome in the formation of railway trusts that "the courts have decided that the right to vote on railway shares cannot by proxy be irrevocably separated from the ownership. There can be no irrevocable proxy to vote railway stock." And he refers to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Vanderbilt-Hostetter, and the Philadelphia and Reading voting trusts as instances in which such a control of railway property has been tried and failed. What is such a transfer of stock as he recommends—a transfer which on its face is absolute, but in fact is admittedly a mere colorable assignment, made to effect an illegal purpose—but an attempt to create an irrevocable proxy? For it is doubtful whether upon proof of the circumstances and the purpose of the transfer the assignor could recover his stock in a court of equity. The court would leave the conspirators "to stew in their own juices." But because there is fraud between the assignor stockholder and the trust, so that no relief could be obtained by either against the other, it does not follow that a court would not, at the suit of any stockholder of a corporation who had not assigned to the trust, or of the Attorney-General, if the State chanced to have one who could "look round a corner" and was not afraid of railroads, set aside the trust arrangement and either restore the control of the corporate interests to those to whom the law had given it, the body of the stockholders, or vacate the charters of the offending roads.

Another obstacle, analogous to that just stated, in the way of any scheme for consolidating railroads, as Mr. Beach admits, is the rule of law that one railway company cannot vote on the stock of another railway. It may sometimes, he says, "lawfully acquire the stock of another road, and it may . . . receive dividends on it . . . but it cannot vote on it at corporate meetings, either directly or through the medium of trustees." The reason of this is obvious: to hold and vote the stock of its own and of another road is to concentrate in its hands the management of both roads. But what it cannot do directly can it do indirectly? A road which places a majority of its stock in the hands of trustees, with power to manage its property in common with that of one or more other roads, a majority of whose stock they also hold, is seeking by different means the same result—the subjection of all the roads to one management. If this be not the very thing sought to be accomplished by Mr. Beach's scheme or any other like it, what can be the purpose of a railway trust? Is it to organize under the name of a trust board a debating society in which the best railroad talent and experience may settle on modes of operating and managing railroads such as will produce the best results to the public and to the stockholders, to be adopted or not, individually, at the pleasure of each of the roads represented? By no means. Examine carefully and see "little joker" will always be found in the shape of a provision for one common management, as when Mr. Beach says in explaining his general scheme, "the property, however, of each of the corporations is subjected to the control of the trust, and is managed as one enterprise by it or at its pleasure and in its interest." (*Forum* article, p. 62.)

FATAL TO THE SCHEME.

It seems clear that the decision in the sugar refineries' case is fatal to this scheme of a railway trust. Whatever Mr. Beach may entertain of it, that decision was, in substance, that any combination of different corporations for the purpose of eliminating competition and maintaining prices by a transfer of their stock to trustees, and to this plan, tended directly to a monopoly and was illegal, and the court vacated the charter of one of the offending companies because of it. Its illegality follows from the nature of a corporation, which is but an organized body of stockholders chartered for their own benefit and that of the public to carry on a certain kind of business. To this end it is endowed with certain powers, which can neither be alienated nor extended, and with large exemptions from personal responsibility. Would any sane man juggle these stockholders, or corporators, refuse longer to manage the corporate property themselves, but put it into the hands of trustees, whether appointed by themselves alone, or, still worse, by themselves acting in concert with the stockholders of other corporations, who are to exercise complete control of the corporate interests, they shirk the duties and responsibilities the latter imposes upon the corporators, and subject their charters to forfeiture at the hands of the State.

It will be urged in reply that the stockholders of a corporation have a right to control and manage its business, and that by the scheme of Mr. Beach the trustees would be the stockholders, and so entitled to control the business of each corporation whose stock and property they hold. This looks plausible, but the fact is that the trustees would not hold the stock in full ownership, but as trustees for the several bodies of stockholders for whom they act and to whom they are to account. If asked who were the real owners of the stock held by the trustees a court of equity, regarding all the circumstances of the transfer and its declared purpose, would say that it was the stockholders and not the trustees; that the transfer was colorable and in fraud of the law; that, while the legal title of the stock and the apparent right to vote upon it passed by the transfer to the trustees, the apparent title and right were the fruit of an unlawful conspiracy, and it would refuse to recognize the validity of either. It would declare that but one explanation of the transaction was possible, and that was that the officers and stockholders of the various corporations concerned had conspired together to consolidate the corporations engaged in the trust under a single management, with a view to destroying all competition between them and thereby to enhance the profits of each without regard to the interest of the public. It would therefore decide that, while the action of the trustees would be nominally that of the several corporations, really it would not be that of any one of them, but of certain persons illegally employed to act for them, and at the same time for those of totally distinct corporations, and that therefore the combination was a fraud. If Mr. Beach is conversant with the course of decisions on the subject he will concede that such is the law. For the general public I need only cite further the cases of Pearce vs. The Madison and Indianapolis railroad company—21 Howard's Reports, p. 441—decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and of Stewart's Appeal—56 Pennsylvania State Reports, p. 413—decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The former was to the effect that two railroad corporations, organized under separate charters to make railroads, had no right to unite and conduct their business under one management. In the other case it was held that a railroad corporation could not alienate authority and control over the corporate enterprise "in favor of private parties or to agents responsible or irresponsible."

THE ATCHISON VOTING TRUST.

Mr. Beach in his pamphlet explains also the Atchison voting trust, which he affirms to be "the only one yet devised that the courts and the politicians will not undo." In this Atchison scheme the bondholders are by new issue of stock made stockholders, so that it is no longer in the power of the holders of the original stock, so much depreciated, perhaps, as to bear but a slight proportion to the bonded indebtedness of the road, to sell out to Wall street speculators the control and management of the road. Well so far, there seems to be no objection to the scheme, provided the new issue of stock to the bondholders is authorized by law. But here makes its appearance the "little joker," in the shape of a trust board, to which is made an absolute transfer of the stock in exchange for a trustee's certificate in the nature of a declaration of trust. "The legal ownership of the stock by the trustees would," says Mr. Beach, "after the issue of the trust certificates, consist solely in the right to vote, the trust certificate reconveying to the shareowner all the beneficial interest in the stock."

It is not perceived wherein this scheme differs in its legal aspects from that previously explained. The advantages claimed for it are that the bondholders are made holders of stock, and thus given a hand in the management of the road, and that a superior class of persons could be chosen trustees. As to the personality of the trustees it is not required, though it is recommended, that they shall be holders of either stock or bonds of the road. "They should be chosen," the author says, "because of their fitness for such a stewardship and should be absolutely beyond the influence of the certificate-holders. They ought to have the power to appoint their successors, possibly with the assent of the certificate owners. They would elect the board of directors, which is all that the stockholders acting for themselves ever can do. . . . The ultimate power to control the corporation must be vested in some body of men. This scheme vests it in a responsible board of trustees instead of an irresponsible, ignorant, and utterly careless body of stockholders. The trustees would be responsible for good management, and would be under every motive which actuates men of honor to secure it."

What must be said of a scheme which puts the management of a great railroad out of the hands of those whom the law charges with it into those of trustees, who are responsible for their honesty and efficiency only in honor, and who may even be the trustees of other roads under similar trusts? They would possess the voting power of those they represented; would be absolutely beyond their influence; would elect the Board of Directors and their own successors, "possibly with the assent of the certificate-holders" and possibly not; and would have the ultimate power to control the corporations.

Such a scheme could not be sustained as lawful without a reversal of some of the most important principles of corporation law, especially if it involved the employment of the same trustees by different roads, with a view to secure for them the benefits of a single management, and that doubtless would soon be seen to be the real purpose of its adoption.

If the course of judicial decision is so adverse to every known form of trusts as I have supposed, the question naturally arises, Why is it that those combinations are not forced by fear or by punishment from further prosecuting their schemes of plundering the public? Or why, instead of seeing them hastening to cover like guilty fugitives, does every day witness an accession to their number, until now there is hardly a single industry or interest which is susceptible of a monopoly that has not ranked itself in the list of trusts? Space would not now permit me to attempt to answer this question. To do so it would be necessary to confess, on behalf of our Government and of our people, to the existence of defects and weaknesses of Constitution and administration which are deplorable and of most sinister augury. At some future day I may possibly return to this branch of the subject and attempt to discover the causes which have facilitated or encouraged the widespread exhibitions of corporate greed which characterize our time, and the source to which we must look for relief from it and for the restoration of respect for the law on the part of those who now are allowed to trample upon it with impunity. JOHN A. JAMESON.

ONE OF TAMAGNO'S RIVALS.

Julius Perotti, the Famous Tenor, Will Soon Be in Chicago.

Julius Perotti, the celebrated tenor of the Metropolitan Opera company, whom Chicagoans will have the pleasure of hearing for the first time during the coming engagement at the Auditorium, is a native of Germany. His first appearance in opera was made in Milan at La Scala Theater in 1873 in "Lucretia Borgia." During the five years following

he sang throughout Italy in the principal cities and firmly established himself as a favorite with the musical public. In 1878 he accepted engagements outside of Italy, singing principally in Spain and Germany in nearly every opera of the modern Italian repertory. He appeared in London in the first production of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" in that city.

Perotti's last European engagement was filled at the Imperial Theater, Buda Pesth, where he made a great triumph in Verdi's "Otello." From Buda Pesth he came to this country under the auspices of the Metropolitan organization. His recent appearances in New York and Boston are said to have been a series of triumphs no less remarkable than the great Tamagno's. He will be heard in several important rôles during the coming season, in all of which he has achieved distinction.

THE RECORD OF THE LAW COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judgments.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Nos. 324 and 399, Joseph Vanacker vs. A. F. Seeberger, coll., etc., $31 and $43. No. 394, John S. Grimes et al. vs. same; $315. No. 397, Louis Manasse vs. same; $53. No. 322, Otto Young et al. vs. Same; $36. No. 396, Same vs. Same; $279.

Superior Court—New Suits.

126,844—Daniel W. Storrs vs. Mary Palmerston and K. Williams. Bill. Thornton & Chancellor, solrs.

126,845—H. C. Loveland vs. William J. Mayer. Appeal.

126,846—John E. Case vs. Nora T. Shea et al. Bill. F. E. Simmons, solr.

126,847—Benjamin L. Anderson vs. August Wendel. Distress for rent, $204. Fay & Griggs, solrs.

126,848—Theodore Speaks, use, etc., vs. William Henshaw, est. of C. J. Henshaw, and Charles V. Wahlhueber. Garn.

126,849—Charles Newsen, use, etc., vs. Ernst Youngstrom. Appeal.

126,850—Michael Corrigan, use of F. Brettschneider, vs. Thomas Grace and est. of T. Grace. Garn.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—126,646, John Hoyle et al. vs. Rudolph and Joseph Deimel; by deft., $6,024.—126,644, Benjamin Schofield et al. vs. Same; same, $5,964.—126,645, John Dunlap et al. vs. Same; same, $1,474.—126,631, William Weadley et al. vs. Michael Donoghue; same, $26.—126,804, Union Nat. Bank vs. Wm. M. Craig; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $100; appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.—125,415, Adolph Schappioch vs. August Quoss; same and judgt. $15; appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.—119,136, John H. Matherson vs. Margaret Meehan; same and judgt. $88; same.—82,301, James H. Paul vs. Charles Leyenberger; same and judgt. $2,765; same.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—3,427, Eberhardt vs. Metzger; decr. partition.—3,762, Cook vs. Powell; decr.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,774, Goudy vs. Ryan; decr.—3,383, Hyman vs. Webster; decr. sale.—3,754, Hartwell vs. Burgess; decr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

80,648—Music Hall Assn. vs. George C. Skidmore. Appl.

80,649—Charles F. Swan vs. Gustav A. Johnson. Conf. judgt., $304. F. McWinnie, atty.

80,650—Frank H. Markweather vs. Ernest L. Ferguson, admr., Caroline Kelley, Caroline, Rebeckah, and Joseph W. Rutler, Alfred B. Mason, Emma G. Turnley, Milton T. Lightner, Mary R. Turnley, Gwydon Beckwith, George H. and Lycurgus Laflin, Wm. A. Hall, B. L. Smith, recvr., and Traders' Bk. Bill. G. F. Westover solr.

80,651—Andrew Craig vs. Illinois Steel Co. Case, $10,000. Beach & Beach, attys.

80,652—Julia Perl vs. Joseph Perl. Bill for divorce. W. N. Loos, solr.

80,653—John Moller, use of P. Dalzaard, vs. Louis Lattan and J. McGrath. Garn. H. A. Lee, atty.

80,654—L. Stevenson & Co. vs. Aurelius K. Hewett and Joseph L. Boyd. Conf. judgt., $668. F. B. Pease, atty.

80,655—Gustav A. Johnson, use of C. F. Swan, vs. Calumet Canal and Improvement Co., C. and C. T. Ry. Co., and Inter-State Contracting Co. Garn. F. McWinnie, atty.

80,656—Theresa Meier vs. Joseph Meier. Bill for div. J. Wagner, solr.

80,657—Frank E. King vs. Joshua A. Glover. Conf. judgt., $6,830. C. R. Adams, atty.

80,658—Jacob J. Babel vs. Edward Adair. Bill for inj. Monroe & McShane, solrs.

80,659—J. F. Mikilywski vs. Chicago Mut. Live-Stock Ins. Co. Appl.

80,660—People ex rel. Daniel Kalar vs. C. R. Matson. Hab. corp. M. D. Brown, atty.

80,661—George Stevenson vs. John W. Brown. Appl.

80,662—Peter. of George L. Thatcher to perpetuate test. Comp. and bill.

80,663—Thomas Beggan et al. vs. Sup. Council Order of Chosen Friends. Asst., $2,000. F. T. Colby, atty.

80,664—W. J. Welch vs. W. H. Garrity. Appl.

80,665—S. Montgomery Smith vs. Village of Fernwood. Bill. Lane & Kesser, solrs.

80,666—Carolina Benno vs. Nicola Renno. Bill for div. O. G. Gudmundson, solr.

WITHHELD CASES—80,628, Annie C. Jones vs. Thomas A. Jones. Bill for div. R. Beckington, solr. (Apl Ill.)

80,642—Calhoun Printing Co. vs. Fanny Janauschek. Asst. (attch.) $500. F. J. Latham, atty. (Apl Ill.)

81,647—Joseph H. Tooker et al. vs. Matthew Brennan. Attch., $382. Case, Hudd & Hogan, attys. (Apl Ill.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE BAKER—85,584—M. J. Costello vs. J. M. Watte, F. V. Axtell, and F. A. Forbes. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $4,155. Appl.; bond in 20 ds. and bill ex. in 40 ds.—78,838—Fond du Lac Nat. Bank vs. Wm. M. Craig. By deft., $1,685 and speci. exn.

79,743—Same vs. Same. Same, $6,301. Same.

JUDGE GRINNELL—67,965—Charles A. Williams vs. James A. Henry. Court directs remission of $100. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $225. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 60 ds.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—69,182, H. M. Reed vs. Wm. C. Hickox. On findg., $60. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 30 ds.—69,068, John Addison et al. vs. Robert F. Meisner. On findg., $93.

JUDGE DRUGGS—65,082, Katherine Hauer vs. Steele, Wedeles Co. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $333.

DECREES.

JUDGE COLLINS—3,330, Home Building and Loan Assn., vs. Hale; dec. sale.—4,300, Laura L. Hipwell vs. Richard J. Hipwill; dec. div.—74,084, Lundine Paulsen vs. Paulsen; dec. div.

JUDGE TULEY—4,075, J. L. Waldo vs. Esther M. Waldo; dec. div.

The Call.

Today's call was printed Saturday morning.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

William Hudson vs. Calvin P. Houser, administrator, etc.; Elkhart C. C.; affirmed. Berkshire, J.

Lewellen J. Cappaze, receiver, vs. Milton H. Hutton; Montgomery C. C.; affirmed. Elliott, J.

Peter Hoverd vs. Sanford Graham et al.; Sullivan C. C.; affirmed. Coffey, J.

William C. Devol et al. vs. Pressley G. Dyer; Boone C. C.; affirmed. Mitchell, C. J.

City of South Bend vs. Albert G. Cushing; St. Joseph C. C.; affirmed. Old, J.

William Reese vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; Montgomery C. C.; rehearing denied.

William H. Bingham, administrator, vs. Samuel Stage; La Grange C. C.; rehearing denied.

Marion County Democrats.

SALEM, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—The Marion County Democratic Central Committee has decided on May 31 for the primaries. Delegates were selected today to attend the Judicial Convention on the 21st of May. They are for J. O. Chance for Clerk of the Supreme Court and probably for H. A. Niehoff for Clerk of the Appellate Court.

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S EDICT AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE IN THE ARMY.

A Clause in the Ruler's Document Intended to Offend the Hebrews—Relations Between France and Germany Said to Be Improving—Prospective Socialistic Troubles in Paris—Lord Churchill's Third Letter on Irish Land Purchase—News from Foreign Capitals.

[*New York Tribune* Cable.]

LONDON, April 12.—That irrepressible young Emperor at Berlin began the week with a sumptuary edict against extravagance in the army, and the immediate result of it was the resignation of four distinguished Colonels of crack regiments, who interpreted the imperial rescript as a direct censure upon themselves. A clause in the same document which throws open commissions in the army to honorable persons of Christian sentiments, not of noble birth, is a fresh affront to the Jews and an attack upon the susceptibilities of a hitherto privileged caste. Perhaps never before in the history of Prussia has a ruler contrived in a single ordinance to offend all Hebrewdom and all junkerdom together. A lecture against dueling was embodied in the same State paper. Allowing three days to pass, off rushed the Emperor to Wiesbaden on a visit to Empress Elizabeth of Austria, whence he returned last night. The motive for this hurried journey is a puzzle to diplomats. It will presently be followed by another journey to Darmstadt to meet the Queen of England, who goes thither in the course of the next fortnight to visit her daughter.

We are solemnly told that the Kaiser will on that occasion wear the uniform of a British Admiral, and that the Queen, in a similar spirit of graceful courtesy, will appear in the blue cloth jacket with red collar and gold ornaments worn by that Prussian dragoon regiment of which her English Majesty is Honorary Colonel. Some months later the Emperor is coming to England, this time not to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight merely, but to London, and the English press, in that spirit of graceful courtesy above noted, hastens to assure him that he will see a Capital of such grandeur and magnificence as will make Berlin appear to him a provincial town.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS TO MEET.

Arrangements are making for a meeting, probably before the English visit, between the German and Austrain Emperors. Meanwhile they are telegraphing civilities to each other, and an interview will shortly occur between Gen. von Caprivi and Count Kalnoky. Nothing is said of Sig. Crispi, whose absence from any meeting where the policy of the triple alliance is to be discussed would hardly pass unmarked than Prince Bismarck's. The ex-Chancellor remains in strict seclusion at Friedrichsruhe. Speculation respecting the cause and circumstances of his fall continues, though there is less of it. Anxiety, uncertainty, and alarm on account of his absence from affairs—they, too, continue, and are not less, but continually greater, in every Cabinet and chancery of Europe. There is no sufficient authority for the rumor that the German Emperor has announced his intention of dismissing all his ministers, or that he will preside in person over the deliberations of the Reichstag, or be at the big drum in the regiment of guards. The trumpet is the instrument he prefers, and it is long since any man has blown his own with such vigor.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Stories are flying about that relations between France and Germany are improving under the Emperor's initiative. Two statements, both conjectural, are cited in support of this theory. The Emperor proposes to mitigate the existing vexatious passport regulations between France and Alsace, which seems probable enough, but when it is added that the Kaiser contemplates neutralizing Alsace in deference to French susceptibilities or in the hope of regaining French good will, credulity reaches its limits. Neutralizing Alsace means surrendering a German province. Many Paris telegrams, however, are to the effect that the French Ministers think the Berlin tone more cordial than for a long time past. They themselves respond with friendliness to what they consider imperial advances.

PROSPECTIVE SOCIALIST TROUBLES.

Less agreeable reports come from Paris foreboding a Socialist disturbance, beginning next month. The Reds mean to make a demonstration, think the police, but disturbances announced a month in advance are seldom formidable. What is odd is that the French Reds, like the Germans, appear to think that the German Emperor countenances them. Some such idea got possession, also, of those rioters who half sacked sundry streets in Vienna this week. Those riots were in part anti-Jewish, as if Court Chaplain Stocker's voice had been heard all the way from Berlin. Herr Stocker is again in high favor at the court of Berlin. There are people who think that he was the author of that phrase about Christian sentiments in the Emperor's military proclamation. May I is anticipated with much emotion throughout Europe. The thumb-mark of the artisan is a visible mark set against that day in every almanac. A general industrial festival will be held, or various festivals in various countries, each rejoicing after it own kind. Even the English artisan is going to rejoice in his sad way.

A SPEECH BY GLADSTONE.

The Easter holidays have brought but partial relief from politics. There have been speeches; notably a short speech from Gladstone on the Irish Land Purchase bill. Precisely what line to take on this bill the English home-rule leader has not yet decided, he says. Meantime, he is preparing the way for Irish repudiation. As that is a strong thing to say I quote his language:

One thing ought always to be remembered when you lend your money, that the debtor becomes a party to the transaction. It is an awkward thing if, after you have advanced your money, the debtor says, and not only says but proves, "Yes, but I never got value." Unfortunately, that is exactly what the Irish people interested in the Irish public funds will. I am afraid, be able to say, because the Irish representatives protest against the whole proceedings; and I want to know what sort of security there would be for this 33,000,000 of money if they are in a condition to say: "Yes, you chose to send the money over here, but we, by our representatives, protest against the whole proceeding. Therefore it is impossible that either with justice or with decency you can pretend to extract it from us." A very stiff, awkward, and indigestible point there.

Mr. Gladstone's proposition amounts to this, that if A lends B money B may repudiate the debt if C protested against his borrowing.

CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery's amiable invitation to the Liberal Unionists to rejoin the other wing of the Liberal party is but coldly received by Mr. Chamberlain. What sacrifices, cries the ex-Mayor of Birmingham, are you prepared to make to secure reunion? Mr. Chamberlain himself is not prepared to sacrifice the precious privilege of saying hard things about his former colleagues and leader. He meets Lord Rosebery with the remark that Mr. Gladstone's home-rule policy was conceived in secrecy, born in deceit, and nurtured on evasion. Then he turns upon Mr. Parnell, whom some singular Britton has, it seems, been comparing to Washington.

"It is an unfortunate comparison," observes Mr. Chamberlain, "for Washington never told a lie, not even to mislead the House of Commons." Nor does it promote reunion to add that in the speeches of the Gladstonian leaders will be found a text-book for revolutionary crime. They have been, in Mr. Chamberlain's view, palliating and defending a policy which has led straight to intimidation and to crime, even to the crime of murder. Altogether Mr. Chamberlain's grasp on the olive branch which Lord Rosebery held out is feeble. His speech, as a whole, does not please his friends, and it has infuriated some of his opponents into the use of language more bitter than his own.

LORD CHURCHILL'S SCHEME.

Lord Randolph Churchill's third letter on Irish land purchase sets forth, though only in outline, the scheme which he proposes as a substitute for the Government measure. He would begin by conceding local government to Ireland. There he would stop, unless Ireland, through her eighty-six representatives in Parliament, signifies a desire for a land purchase bill. Should they do that local authorities elected by the people are to fix the value of the land. As they and the landlords are not likely to agree the courts will determine between them. The value being thus settled, the local authorities may ask Parliament for the use of the imperial credit to buy up the rent charges, mortgaging the local rates as security. Lord Randolph, however, considers land purchase as but an adjunct to local government, and would allow the local authorities to use the imperial credit for many other purposes. He concludes by a piece of candid advice to the Ministry to avail themselves of the opposition to the bill as an excuse for withdrawing it, throwing upon its opponents the responsibility of having again lost a golden opportunity of developing peace and prosperity in Ireland.

THE CREWE MURDER CASE.

The Home Secretary's decision in the Crewe murder case has produced the usual outcry, partly political, partly sentimental. The less scrupulous portion of the home-rule press see in the reprieve of George and the hanging of Richard Davies a good chance to excite prejudice against the Government. "A more infamous case," remarks one of these journals, "of an official playing with justice for the sake of popularity was never on record." Another talks of Mr. Matthew's defiance of public opinion; but whether he defies or courts public opinion or does both at once he cannot please these gentlemen. The sentimentalists declaim against all capital punishment. They, too, are not to be satisfied so long as there is a gallows standing. It is, however, the duty of the Home Secretary to determine these matters on grounds which often cannot be made public.

THE CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman company have so far departed from their policy of silence as to allow Capt. Watkins to make a statement respecting the City of Paris, Mr. Edmund Taylor, the managing director of the Inman company, joining with him. They deny that openings had been made in the bulkhead dividing the two engine-rooms before the accident, and assert that no water could have entered the port engine-room unless wreckage from the starboard engine had made a hole. The cause of the wreckage remains still doubtful, though the passengers who write to the papers seem to agree that the cylinder-head was blown out. Capt. Watkins and Mr. Taylor both exonerate Capt. Roberts of the Adriatic, who has been cruelly accused in some papers of refusing to assist the City of Paris.

J. S. MORGAN'S DEATH.

Mr. J. S. Morgan's death is deeply lamented alike by Americans aboard and by the English, among whom he so long lived. He was a benefactor to both England and America, widely known for his uprightness and force of character, thoroughly respected in the world of finance and business where he had made his own place in the front rank, held in high regard by a company of friends, among whom were many of the best people of both countries, and beloved by those who knew him intimately. Nearly the whole of his great fortune was acquired in England, where he used it with wise liberality.

THE DEATH OF EDWARD LLOYD.

Among the deaths of the week is that of Mr. Edward Lloyd, who founded *Lloyd's Weekly News* forty years ago, and more lately *The Daily Chronicle*, which has of late repaid the large sums expended on its foundation. He was one of the pioneers of cheap journalism, a man of business, not of letters, able, successful, and original in his methods, of influence far wider than his reputation with the general public. Just as its founder dies Lloyd's paper takes a new departure and a new form, and will present to the probably assembled readers a long article on social progress by Mr. Gladstone. This paper is described as a review of the past, a study of the present, and a hopeful anticipation of the future of labor. Gladstonians would be grateful to their leader if he would put studies of this sort into the form of a speech, make them concrete, not abstract, and announce with the precision to those laboring-men who have votes, especially in the London district, what he would do for them if he once more came into power. At present they do not know, and there is much discontent in the party because they do not know. Nor is the discontent always smothered. Sometimes it is articulate and audible. Mr. Gladstone's Easter vacation, if it can be said to be a vacation, has been spent with Mr. and Mrs. Flower at Aston, Clinton, with a journalist in attendance. This gentleman describes to the press the life of Mr. Gladstone's personality at breakfast, his luncheon, his 5 o'clock tea, his dinner of plain meat, pudding, cheese, and port wine, his reading and writing, his gayety, his fun, his share in the amusements of the party, his reading before bed, and his strong cup of tea on retiring. The great Home-Ruler behaves, in short, as an English gentleman in a country house usually behaves, a fact which will be his journalistic Boswell will not chronicle.

BALFOUR'S BOOK ON MILL.

Mr. Arthur Balfour has been writing a book on John Stuart Mill, his leisure for work outside of politics being hardly less fruitful and versatile than Mr. Gladstone's. It would be odd should it turn out that Mr. Balfour, who succeeded Mr. John Morley as Chief Secretary for Ireland, should also succeed him as the champion of Mill. That the thinker has of late been losing authority, Mr. Morley led the way in the changed attitude of his school toward their former idol. We shall soon seen whether Mr. Balfour leads a new school to the feet of the old teacher. The Irish Secretary's last published composition was a short treatise on the game of golf.

G. W. S.

A QUESTION OF JOURNALISTIC ETHICS.

LONDON, April 122.—The curtain was rung down on the affaire Mermeix in Paris today. The first act of the comedy, it may be necessary to recall, consisted in the publication in the *Cocarde*, a Boulangist evening paper, of advance extracts from a volume in which were recapitulated the sittings of the big court of inquiry by which Boulanger and his accomplices, Rochefort and Dillon, were tried and convicted. The senators fretted and fumed until the powers that then were should arraign for theft or complicity therein the persons who had had a hand in the publication of the document in question. So the curtain rose on a act two in which Odile Kerviche, an employé of the office in which was printed the high court volume, Kerviche and Terrail Mermeix, editors of the *Cocarde*, were tried and convicted by a trio of Paris police court Judges. Terrail Mermeix, who in the interval has blossomed forth into a representative of popular suffrage, appealed against the sentence of four months' imprisonment passed upon him. Thus the third and final act opened. Today in the Assize Court on the Seine the stuffy little court room was packed with an audience composed in the main of journalists. Odile Warron, who was first examined, recounted how, fired with the idea of doing good service to the Boulangist cause to which he had been converted by one of the volumes as it left the hands of the binder and had taken it to the offices of the *Cocarde*. There Kerviche had received the book. Mermeix then told of receiving a volume from Warron, of having printed it, and of asking how Warron had obtained possession of it. Kerviche himself stated he had not considered it necessary to ask Warrion how he got the book.

The interest of the public in the case in reality began only when the first of the witnesses for the defense was called, for the real question at issue was whether a journalist is or is not required to be inquisitive regarding the manner in which the copy he publishes has been obtained. The proposition found the approbation of a majority of his colleagues of the Paris press. Without distinction to politics one after another of the editors and journalists of high standing deposed in his favor. M. Humbert, journalist and municipal councilor, declared he would have done just as Mermeix had done. Dienesch, another editor, said that all he desired to know regarding the documents brought him was that they were authentic. He did not consider it absolutely necessary to ascertain whether they had been stolen or not. Cornely of the *Gaulois* having given expression to similar views Arthur Meyer, editor of the same journal, said his only care would have been to publish the document in advance of his competitors. The Judge asked: "But if the document had been stolen?"

"I should have published it first of all," replied Meyer, "as it is my duty as a journalist to consider my readers above everything."

Clovis Hughes defined the publication in question not as a theft but as a political appropriation, while Camille Dreyfus, deputy editor of the *Nation*, and Hector Pessard, dramatic critic, also absolved Mermeix of all blame. Sarcey caused some amusement by hinting that any of the Magistrates sitting in judgment on Mermeix would not hesitate to shake hands with him on meeting him in the drawing-room of a mutual friend and inferred that consequently they believed Mermeix to be an honest man. After Sarcey and Portalis, editors of the *Temps* and the *Soleil*, Herbrard, a Senator, and Edouard Herve, an Academician, followed the example of the previous witnesses by stating that their opinion was that Mermeix's action was not from a journalistic point of view reprehensible, and that it was not reprehensible from a legal point of view. The jury after a few minutes' deliberation returned a verdict of not guilty in favor of all three prisoners.

MR. WHISTLER AND HIS EDITOR.

The book of Mr. Whistler's letters, edited by Sheridan Ford under the cynical title of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," was received today in Paris. It is going on its merry way making readers wonder why it was written, but amusing them at the same time. 350 pages contain the story of a quarrel to the knife between the editor and edited, having its origin in a broken contract between the two. Mr. Whistler engaged Ford to make a collection of his letters to the press with the view to their publication. The latter gentleman claims that after much time spent in searching the files of the libraries at the critical moment of its completion the eccentric artist sent him a check for £10 and wished to hand the work over to another editor. In return for this he has had the letters secretly printed in America while Whistler is endeavoring to restrain him by legal injunctions in England and on the continent. The story of the quarrel found its way into the newspapers and has furnished much amusement to the friends of both parties.

The Battle in Belvidere.

BELVIDERE, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—The annual spring battle between high license and no license will be fought here Tuesday. The fight for the last few weeks has been a hot one. The no-license people are well organized and are hopeful of success. The high license party has always heretofore been successful.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

A TIOGA (ILL.) DOCTOR SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

He Is Asked to Pay $10,000 for His Alleged Fickleness—A Street-Car Driver Robbed at Aurora—Oratorical Contest at Adrian, Mich.—Probably Fatal Assault on a C. A. R. Man at Des Moines, Ia.—Killed While Duck Hunting.

CARTHAGE, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Miss Leah Brewer, a young lady residing in Tioga, Hancock County, has brought suit against Dr. Arista Lloyd of the same place for breach of promise, asking $10,000 damages. Lloyd procured a license Feb. 28 last at Carthage to wed Miss Brewer, but the wedding never occurred. Yesterday he procured another license at the County Clerk's office to wed Miss Carrie Kern, the daughter of a Lutheran minister at Tioga, and the marriage will come off tomorrow as stated. Both parties have secured attorneys and the case will be fought at the June term of court.

SPRINGFIELD AND HILLSBORO RAILROAD.—Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday of the Springfield and Hillsboro railroad company, with principal office at Springfield, to construct a line from Springfield through the Counties of Sangamon, Christian, and Montgomery to a point on the Toledo, St. Louis, and Kansas City railroad south of Hillsboro, Montgomery County. Ill. Capital stock, $500,000. Incorporators and first Board of Directors—J. M. Stark, Pawnee, Ill.; J. R. Booth and G. W. Phillips, Springfield, Ill.; W. S. Weber, Zenobia, Ill., and W. H. Vigal, New City, Ill.

WANTS THE WILL SET ASIDE.—The attorney of Mrs. Hattie L. Pond, wife of Dr. F. L. Pond of Aurora, Ill., filed with the Clerk of the Jo Daviess County Circuit Court yesterday a bill to set aside the codicil to the last will and testament of the late Bradner Smith, capitalist, of Galena, which revokes a bequest in the original will to the children of Dr. and Mrs. Pond, in behalf of whom the action is brought. The ground for the bill filed today is that the testator, Bradner Smith, was of unsound mind at the time the codicil was made, and that undue influences were brought to bear on him.

WANTED FOR A SHOOTING.—The City Marshal of Alton received a telegram yesterday notifying him of the arrest of James Dukes at Holden, Mo. Dukes is the man who shot William Brown in a saloon in this city the night of Feb. 15 last and broke jail about a week afterwards. Brown is still lying in a precarious condition at his home in North Alton. Dukes will be brought here for trial.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY NORTON.—Mrs. Mary Norton died at Elgin yesterday, aged 79 years. She came here in 1837. Her first husband, Samuel Hunting, was Elgin's first blacksmith and built the first brick building in Kane County. Her second husband, the Rev. Isaac Norton, was a veteran of 1812.

PROSPECTIVE MINERS' STRIKE.—Miners at Decatur will go out on a strike with their Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania brethren unless their demand for better pay is acceded to by the 1st of May. Organizer Wise has gone to the other points in the State to perfect the organization.

THE WIDOW WON.—The Kestler-Moore breach-of-promise case at Shelbyville resulted yesterday in a verdict of $15 damages for the plaintiff. The defendant is a well-to-do widower and farmer of Dry Point, the plaintiff a widow of uncertain age of this city.

GHASTLY RELICS

HE WAS SHORT ON MAY WHEAT.

Charles V. Bryan of Detroit Likely to Suffer Heavy Losses.

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—When wheat began advancing so suddenly Friday some failures were naturally looked for in the local market and all eyes were turned towards Charles V. Bryan, who was known to be short of wheat, but to what extent was mere guesswork. Mr. Bryan saw at once that an attempt on his part to buy in the wheat would be the signal for a panic, so he took the best course open to him and instructed those to whom he had sold wheat to protect their deals. This was taken to mean a failure by some, and rumors that Bryan had gone under were scattered abroad, but insurances have been given that every obligation will be met and the firm will continue in business as usual. One report says Bryan is short from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels, but that amount is considered to be far in excess of the actual deficiency. Mr. Bryan has been operating at New York, Chicago, and Toledo, and is understood to be short in all the markets.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits Saturday:

McHugh, to erect additional stories at No. 843 Fifth avenue, to cost $8,000.

Kuhs, to erect two and four story basement additional at No. 208 North avenue, to cost $6,000.

Patrick Sheehan, to erect two-story flats at No. 3023 Archer avenue, to cost $2,000.

Frank Surges, to erect one-story addition at Green and Harrison streets, to cost $2,000.

W. Otto, to erect two-story stores and flats at Avenue Twelve and One Hundred and Sixth street, to cost $2,100.

Neill & Mahuke, to erect two-story and cellar flats at No. 639 Garfield boulevard, to cost $5,700.

G. C. Muersch, to erect two-story store and flats at Western avenue and Fifty-second street, to cost $2,700.

Miles Miller, to erect four, three, and one story and basement store and flats at Fremont and Clay streets, to cost $20,000.

F. Martz, to erect two story flats at Nos. 104-106 Newton street, to cost $6,000.

John Polie, to erect four-story and cellar store and flats at No. 822 Forty-seventh street, to cost $9,000.

J. E. Neil, to erect two two-story flats at Fifty-seventh, near Wright street, to cost $4,400.

A Hot Campaign at Decatur.

DECATUR, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—The temperance people are up in arms; ministers are holding meetings nightly. The *State Sentinel*, weekly paper devoted to temperance, has been made a daily, and a determined effort will be made to elect temperance or high-license Aldermen next Tuesday.

Now is the best time of the whole year to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Delays are dangerous.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky. No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Rheumatism and Catarrh, caused by poor and corrupted blood, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

For the Aged, Strengthening, pleasing, Wagner's Infant Food.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MR. JAMES JACKSON, IF YOU ARE in the city call at once to do: your wife cannot live. MRS. H., 179 Morgan-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare my prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; I save purchasers agent's commission by calling on me. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 3.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers using Munson, Cross, Graham, and Hammond. J. R. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A PHILADELPHIAN, well known, with fair education, will enter security for an agency or position of trust in Philadelphia or Chicago county. H. F. C., 4 Mill-st., Phila., Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCHMAN AS INside man with private family; thoroughly understands his business; good waiter; satisfactory references. R 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE TO Owns around house. Address Carl, 56 E. Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers using Remington, Caligraph, Yost, and Hammond. WILL ALLAWAY, Agent 58 National Bank Building.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A REFINED LADY wishes a position as companion; willing to work for small salary. Address J 229, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—BLACKSMITHS AND BLACKSMITH rear finishers at HAYDOCK BROS.' 14th and Paper-sts., foot Western-av.

WANTED—CANDY-MAKER: FIRST-CLASS MAN on lozenges; one who thoroughly understands mixing and running lozenge machine. JOHN C. HAMM, 24 to 28 Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL transferrer; steady situation. Apply, giving particulars, to GIES & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Salesmen.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ROAD SALESman by a manufacturing jobber with a full line of first-class, well-known, medium priced boots and shoes; an A No. 1 experienced salesman on the road to sell on commission in the following States: Northern Ind., Wis., Minn., Mich., Iowa, Ill., Dak., Mont., Minn., Dak., Colo., Pa., Idaho, and Western N. Y. BOOT AND SHOE MF'G CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and handsome line of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—BOOK SALESMAN, FIRST CLASS, TO sell the lumber trade in city. Call Monday early, Room 44, 152 State-st.

Boys.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 17 YEARS OLD to collect and assist in office; moderate salary. Call between 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock, 56, 243 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TAILOR; BUSHELER; steady job. Call 61 S. Clark-st., Tuesday morning.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A RULING MAchine. Apply at Fox River Paper Co., Appleton, Wis.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, BOTH SEXES, TO canvass for copyright blank-books. Address D C c. Tribune.

WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN OF 10,000 POPUlation or over an active business-man of experience to represent a corporation of three million assets. References required. Address D L 91, Tribune office.

WANTED EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING SOlicitor for trade journal; none other need apply. Address SOLICITOR, 62 Longworth-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN AND GERman girls; several fine families waiting; highest wages. MRS. DEE, 3559 Cottage Grove-av.

SPORTING GOODS.

FOR SALE—GUNS—EVERY DESIRABLE MAKE and style; largest assortment in Chicago of guns, revolvers, rifles, ammunition, and general sporting goods, wholesale and retail. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111 to 116 Michigan-av.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, books, costly books, all kinds of books, librarries, magazines, and newspapers at 812 STATE & KIMBALL, 182 State-st., Palmer House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES: FOR $2 WE CAN FIT YOU WITH A nice, reliable, glazed Dongola button shoe, in opera and common-sense lasts, A, B, C, D, and E widths; greatest bargain ever offered; mail orders promptly filled; 6-page catalogue free.

NEELY BROS., 152 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN AS AGENT TO clean houses of cockroaches, bed bugs, mice, and rats. The person applying must furnish references as to character and ability, and if necessary. No pay required. Good pay for an energetic person. Write for terms to D. RITZMAN, Marshfield, Coos Co., Oregon.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT OFFERS SERVICES IN closing, adjusting, or closing books; A1 references. IVAN KUFFLER, 207 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS AC-countant, thoroughly conversant with office and financial affairs. Will give valuable services for fair compensation. First-class references. D L 96, Tribune.

HOSPITALS.

HOME BEFORE AND DURING CONFINEMENT; best care. MRS. DR. WISCHMAN, 3026 Wabash.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—

DOCK AND RAILROAD PROPERTIES,

North and South Branches.

Send for list.

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad connections; list of sites sent to tenants; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

GROVELAND-AV.—Stone front house, with 30-ft. lott abundant light and air; $11,000; 30 ft. space between it and adjoining house.

CALUMET-AV.—Stone front house, near 32d-st.; cost present owner $18,000 3 years ago; will sell this week for $12,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine stone-front house, near 29th-st., 36 ft. wide; finished in hardwood; 7 bedchambers, 2 of which are large, brightly lighted rooms; large dining-room on parlor floor recently painted and decorated; new gas-fixtures; house cost $15,000 to build; lot, 26x128 ft., is worth $10,000; if sold before May 1 will take $17,500.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

GROVELAND-AV.—Fine modern house, No. 2234 finished in hard wood and heated by steam; 40-foot lot. A bargain.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

DREXEL-BOULEVARD—N. w. corner, 130x250 feet, $800.

DREXEL-BOULEVARD—N. w. corner, 100x214 feet, $800.

DREXEL-BOULEVARD—S. e. corner, 100x235 feet, $400.

DREXEL-BOULEVARD—N. e. corner, 100x250 feet, $400.

DREXEL-BOULEVARD—Inside lot, 50x250 feet, $600.

DREXEL-BOULEVARD—Inside lot, 50x250 feet, adjoining fine new residence, $12,500.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

THREE BARGAINS.

MICHIGAN-AV.—3-story stone-front house, near 30th-st., in fine order, with lot 25x160 ft., and $5,000 barn; only $20,000. The lot and barn are worth the money without house.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house with lot 37x176 ft., near 37th-st.; $15,000. Make an offer.

PRAIRIE-AV.—First-class stone front, near 30th-st., 20x180 ft.; $18,000; seven bed chambers.

FOR SALE—

BUILT BY THE DAY.

THE NEW LAKE-AV. HOUSES FRONTING EAST BETWEEN 31ST AND

BOWEN-AV.

LAKE-AV. IS A THROUGH PAVED STREET on which there are now ELEGANT IMPROVEMENTS; PRICES: $8,000 to $7,000. Terms easier than paying rent. Every modern improvement. These houses are not CONTRACT HOUSES.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS will be given to thoroughly responsible parties. Now is your opportunity. Houses open for inspection every day.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN FINE HOUSES JUST completed; 4 houses, each one built on lots 25x100 ft., on Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts., with rock-face Joliet stone cellars, pressed brick all around, slate roof; laundry, furnace, and coal-room in basement; first floor, parlor, reception-room, library, and dining-room; finish large sleeping-rooms on 2d floor, besides a fine attic; all woodwork of finely finished red oak; price, from $6,000 to $10,000 each house; cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 186 Dearborn-st., or at the premises.

FOR SALE—

CALUMET-AV., N. E. CORNER 29TH-ST.

102x63 feet, with 3 frame buildings.

Price for immediate sale $13,500.

A good corner for high-grade flats.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 35 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RHODES-AV., 34TH-ST., UNIVERSity and College-place; the tract formerly Chicago University grounds; lots 25 feet front; will sell on easy terms to purchasers who improve; streets paved, stone sidewalks laid without cost to purchasers; location is first-class for residence; title unquestioned. Send for plat to exclusive agents.

D. G. HAMILTON,
94 Washington-st.

JOHN WAIN, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS.

50x125 ft. on Forestville-av., near 49th-st.
40x160½ ft. on Calumet-av., near 70th-st.
24x125 ft. on S. Wood-st., near 48th-st.
50x125 ft. on St. Lawrence-av., near 67th-st.
50x125 ft. on Sangamon-st., near 68th-st.
Lots on Jeffery-av., north of 75th-st.

WRIGHT & TURNER,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

FOR SALE—
217 CLINTON-AV., NEAR DREXEL-BLVD.

ELEGANT NEW MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK, WITH GOOD BRICK BARN; FULL SIZED LOT; SPLENDID CHANCE TO BUY A DESIRABLE HOME AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN THIS WEEK; PRICE $8,000.

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
187 and 188 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$13 GROVELAND-AV., NICE COTtage, 6 rooms, gas, water, wooden mantels, grates, etc.; handy to steam trains, cable cars, schools, churches, and markets; nice place for rent.

BARNES & PARISH,
167 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 17TH-ST.

5-story mansard and cellar brown stone front 15-room residence; steam heated; lot 25x185 to alley; price $22,000; reasonable terms. Address

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN HOME. NINE rooms and bath; finished throughout in hardwood; electric gas-lighting; latest improvements in plumbing; will be complete about May 1. Inquire on premises, 9441 Prairie-av. Open every day.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST., 45 by 190 to alley; 30x100 ft. more if desired; the above improved. E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—FEE TO GROUND LEASED 99 YEARS, 7 per cent on $60,000; business corner. K 125, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—60x180, MONROE, NEAR FRANKLIN-st., with 5-story building; will be sold below market value on easy terms at 6 per cent interest on deferred payments. E. S. DREYER & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$650 FOREST-AV., TWO-STORY AND sub-cellar brick; lot 30x126; brick barn 24x24. Owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON EASY TERMS, if convenient to good suburban service; free plats, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., hardware, 91 Dearborn-st., and 92 Market-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR A FEW DAYS; NO reasonable offer refused; choice given from 2022 to 2026 Lake Park-av.; modern in design and finish; one block from cable-cars and 3 blocks from Lake Michigan-av.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL transferrer; steady situation. Apply, giving particulars, to GIES & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON CAMPBELL PARK, F modern brick house; only $6,500. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE TWO HOUSES AT N. W. cor. Harrison and Hoyne-avs.; a desirable location for a change into stores and make a good investment. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

FOR SALE—
Adams-st., west of Homan-av., choice southfront lots, 22x100. This street will soon be paved.

HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—ELEGANT FLAT building, complete and modern; 25 foot front; rents for $55. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON SOUTH WESTERN-AV., 66x132 ft., with 2-story brick and large frame house. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM OCTAGON STONE FRONT on Loomis-st., only $6,500. WRIGHT & TURNER 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

FOR SALE—780 WARREN-AV., 9-ROOM STONE front House with all modern improvements. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGEst. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—377 DEARBORN-AV., 13 ROOMS, BEsides sub-basement; stone-front house. This house can be purchased at a bargain. See it and make an offer. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PRICE $16,500 CASH; NEW MODERN fourth brown stone three-story and cellar twenty-five feet wide house; finest location in city, fronting on the lake, and adjoining the Lake Park; will exchange for well located acres or vacant property north. Address P 45, Tribune.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 87TH-st., 60x140 ft. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HYDE PARK HOMES near cable and R. R., $4,000 to $12,000; same built to order. J. A. COLEMAN, 3d floor, Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY. LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON ELLIS-AV., NEAR 72D-st., east front, 25x125 ft. each; low price. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST., a very choice east-front lot, 50x244; on the adjoining lot an elegant residence will be built.

HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON 57TH-ST., 100 FEET EAST of Grand-blvd., south front. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER BERKELEY-AV. AND 42D-st., 80x110 ft., cheap. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS AT 74d-st., and St. Lawrence-av; terms to suit. Inquire at 139 Dearborn-st., in bank.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old coils repaired by J. WILKES FORD 124 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-sts.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 100 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $5,000 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 39th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 51 Otis block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or No. 6141 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
Sale-st., e. f., 250 ft. north of 71st-st., 40x132 ft., $65 per ft.

Stewart-av., w. f., 50 ft. north of 74th-st., 50x122 ft., at $45.

S. E. cor. Stewart-av. and 76th-st., 100x160 ft. to 16-ft. alley, grove lot, finest lot in Auburn Park, $50 per ft.

E. N. WEART & CO.,
Telephone 2653. 167 Dearborn-st. (Exclusive agents).

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, 200X160 FT., S. W. COR. Dearborn and 75th-sts., with 200x160 ft. a. e. cor. Butterfield and 75th-sts., $10,000. ($25 per ft.)

E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
AUBURN PARK. AUBURN PARK.

We have about 30 houses for sale in various designs of architecture. Hardwood finish, wood mantels, Boynton furnaces, hot and cold water, gas and sewer connections; lots 40x160 feet; paved alley and streets; prices $4,000 to $7,500.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK LOTS BY OWNER AT $12 per foot and upwards; best bargain in Cicero. Room 2, 415 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, RIDGELAND, AND River Forest homes; also desirable lots. EDWARD N. WILLIAMSON, 127 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE, stone cellar, lot 50x150, on choicest avenue, $4,500. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., R. 10.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW HOUSES with all conveniences, $3,000, $3,800, $4,000, $6,000 $7,500, and $8,000; near depots; also houses at $2,000 and $2,500.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO.,
172 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENCOE—6 Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home; great inducements offered to those who will build; free ride to see property. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st.; residence, Glencoe.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRE BARGAINS.

4 5-acre blocks in Calumet, near C., R. I. and P. R. R.

5-acre blocks at Chicago Lawn.

11¼ acres on Western-av.-blvd.

80 acres in Sec. 4, Lyons.

5 acres at L. C. R. R. and 87th-st.

Other tracts desirably located.

Large tracts for heavy buyers or syndicates.

E. S. DREYER & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

4 ACRES,

BETWEEN MAY AND ABERDEEN-STS. AND 87TH AND 87TH-STS.

CLOSE TO BRAINERD STATION ON THE SUBURBAN BRANCH OF C., R. I. & P. RY.

SPECIAL PRICE ON THESE FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

LESS THAN ADJOINING ACRE PRICES.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
94 Washington-st.

COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 43D-ST.

FOR SALE—ACRES, ACRES, ACRES—
9 acres cor. 77th and Paxton-av., near Cheltenham, $2,000 per acre.

10 acres 74th and Paxton-av., very choice.

5 acres east of Washington Heights, $8,000.

10 acres Milwaukee-av. and Central Park-av.

115 acres cor. 47th and Austin-av., on the canal and railroad, only $825 per acre.

E. S. DREYER & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

80 ACRES on 71st-st., near Western-av.

10 ACRES at Lyons.

10 ACRES at South Englewood; very choice.

10 ACRES on east side of Calumet Lake, opposite Pullman.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ACRES AT HARVEY, FORmerly South Lawn; now is the time to buy for $200 per acre; double your money within thirty days.

JULIUS WAHL,
45, 115 Dearborn-st.

Telephone 1978.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS IN CHEAP acres near Blue Island and Harvey; sure to advance largely.

B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SUMMER RESORT, CHEAP, ON Fowler Lake, Oconomowoc, Wis.; 80x660, with cottages and boat house. B. SINGER, 618 East Water-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—RANCH—

80,000 acres very desirable ranch property, all under fence; well watered with springs, creek, and river; some timber, good buildings; railroad conveniences excellent; a rare bargain. Address Ranch, Room 1, 91 Washington-st., for an interview.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MAGRAW BROS. & OSMUN, Duluth and Superior real estate, 129 and 130 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn. We desire to obtain control of acres in Douglas County, Wis., and St. Louis County, Minn.; also lots and blocks in the cities of Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Minn. We have constant inquiries for lots in the south block of Superior, persons desiring to turn property quickly will find it to their advantage to correspond with us; we have at the present time some of the best bargains ever offered at the head of the lake.

MAGRAW BROS. & OSMUN.

WANTED—
1 acre lots east of State-st., anywhere south of 30th-st., for customers.

HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM 8 TO 120 ACRES FOR INVESTment; some must be unwanted; will be handled by owners need apply.

OLOF ZETTERLUND,
85 Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A MODERN RESIDENCE WORTH $10,000 to $15,000, east of Lincoln-av. South of 51st-st., for an all-cash customer.

HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—$8,000 STOCK OF GENERAL dry goods and notions for real estate and cash; write quick. 122 N. Main-st., Goshen, Ind.

FOR SALE—

4 ACRES,

BETWEEN MAY AND ABERDEEN-STS. AND 87TH AND 87TH-STS.

CLOSE TO BRAINERD STATION ON THE SUBURBAN BRANCH OF C., R. I. & P. RY.

SPECIAL PRICE ON THESE FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

LESS THAN ADJOINING ACRE PRICES.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
94 Washington-st.

COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 43D-ST.

FOR SALE—ACRES, ACRES, ACRES—
9 acres cor. 77th and Paxton-av., near Cheltenham, $2,000 per acre.

10 acres 74th and Paxton-av., very choice.

5 acres east of Washington Heights, $8,000.

10 acres Milwaukee-av. and Central Park-av.

115 acres cor. 47th and Austin-av., on the canal and railroad, only $825 per acre.

E. S. DREYER & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

80 ACRES on 71st-st., near Western-av.

10 ACRES at Lyons.

10 ACRES at South Englewood; very choice.

10 ACRES on east side of Calumet Lake, opposite Pullman.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ACRES AT HARVEY, FORmerly South Lawn; now is the time to buy for $200 per acre; double your money within thirty days.

JULIUS WAHL,
45, 115 Dearborn-st.

Telephone 1978.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS IN CHEAP acres near Blue Island and Harvey; sure to advance largely.

B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SUMMER RESORT, CHEAP, ON Fowler Lake, Oconomowoc, Wis.; 80x660, with cottages and boat house. B. SINGER, 618 East Water-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—RANCH—

80,000 acres very desirable ranch property, all under fence; well watered with springs, creek, and river; some timber, good buildings; railroad conveniences excellent; a rare bargain. Address Ranch, Room 1, 91 Washington-st., for an interview.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MAGRAW BROS. & OSMUN, Duluth and Superior real estate, 129 and 130 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn. We desire to obtain control of acres in Douglas County, Wis., and St. Louis County, Minn.; also lots and blocks in the cities of Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Minn. We have constant inquiries for lots in the south block of Superior, persons desiring to turn property quickly will find it to their advantage to correspond with us; we have at the present time some of the best bargains ever offered at the head of the lake.

MAGRAW BROS. & OSMUN.

WANTED—
1 acre lots east of State-st., anywhere south of 30th-st., for customers.

HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM 8 TO 120 ACRES FOR INVESTment; some must be unwanted; will be handled by owners need apply.

OLOF ZETTERLUND,
85 Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A MODERN RESIDENCE WORTH $10,000 to $15,000, east of Lincoln-av. South of 51st-st., for an all-cash customer.

HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—$8,000 STOCK OF GENERAL dry goods and notions for real estate and cash; write quick. 122 N. Main-st., Goshen, Ind.

FOR SALE—

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND ON HAND TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate in sums to suit. Special funds of $2,500, $3,000, $5,000, and $10,000 at low rates.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

AT 1 PER CENT COMMISSION AND 6 PER CENT interest we loan money to loan on improved real estate in sums of $2,000 and more; smaller amounts at lowest rates.

WM. J. LUCAS,
105 Washington-st.

A FUND (SPECIAL) TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in amounts from $5,000 up at 6 per cent without commission; smaller loans at favorable rates. HUTCHINS & GOODRICH, attorneys,
Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st. (second floor.)

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

LARGE FUNDS TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTgage in sums to suit. Address B 54, Tribune office.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MADE AT LOWEST rates. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 6 PER CENT.

Special rates on large amounts.

SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.

MONEY ON HAND W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
186 and 188 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & RAY, BANKERS, 183 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

SEND APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS TO UNDERsigned. I have private funds on hand to be loaned on city property, improved or vacant. JULIUS WAHL, Room 45, 115 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1978.

WE HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY TO LEND AT current rates on approved real-estate security in Chicago in large or small amounts. E. A. SIMMINGS & CO., S. S. Judd, Loan Department Manager, S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

5 AND 6 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON BRICK Improved city real estate; payable on or before or in installments; building loans. PRUSSING, HUTCHINS & GOODRICH, attorneys, 1115 Rookery.

$1,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city or suburban real estate at 6 per cent. H. L. FAIRCHILD, 50 Ashland Block.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, per cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson-sts.

$100,000 LOW RATE OF INTEREST LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS low rate of interest, in sums to suit on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 13, La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collateral

C. F. KIMBALL & CO., BANKERS, DEALERS IN State, county, and city bonds. Merchants' Block, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL KINDS OF SECURITIes; stocks of merchandise bought for cash by private party. Address D K 12, Tribune office.

WILL SELL ONE TO TEN $100 LOCAL INCORporation 7 per cent nine-year bonds; commission allowed if taken at once. L 124, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$20,000, ON A MANufacturing plant doing a good business, for 2 or 3 years. Cost of $40,000. Will pay 8 per cent. D S, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE—BICYCLES—A LARGE LINE OF desirable Safeties and Ordinaries at unusually low prices. Call and get our figures before buying. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111 to 116 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdences corner of Lake and Oakwood-avs., near Illinois Central five-minute trains and the cable cars; distance 15 minutes from Lake-st.; these houses are first-class and modern in every respect; finished in mahogany and antique oak; the best location and the best looking houses in the city; unlike tenements in every respect; desirable parties can have long lease; rent reasonable. Apply for particulars at Room 66, 170 Dearborn-st., or 3250 Lake-av. Can be seen today. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

NO. 3221 MICHIGAN-AV.—2-story stone-front.

NO. 2705 MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house.

NO. 2944 PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone front, 16 rooms.

NO. 3254 GROVELAND-AV.—Fine house, furnished.

NO. 45 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—New house.

FOR RENT—OR FOR SALE—FOUR NINEroom houses, with all modern improvements; stone cellar; on Garfield-boulevard, near State-st.; including furnace and gas-fixtures; price reasonable. Also several fine six and seven room flats in the same neighborhood, with all modern improvements; price from $25 to $35 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 186 Dearborn-st., or at 117 Garfield-boulevard.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, 674 N. WELLSst., one block from Lincoln Park; d. and k. on 1st floor; complete, including screens, etc., May 1 or before. HANSET, 88 La Salle-st., Room 86.

TO RENT—BY WM. C. DOW, TRIBUNE BUILDing.

65 Lincoln-av., 2 story and basement, 10 rooms.
492 La Salle-st., 2-story, D. K. parlor floor.
357 Chestnut-st., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms.
302 and 304 Chestnut-st., connected, 22 rooms.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, 2-STORY brick dwelling; 7 rooms, bath room, and laundry; plumbing, ventilation, and light first-class; inquire at 55 Grant-place, or of SCOTT & GAGE, 46 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—244 CHESTNUT-ST.—14-room house; furnace, gas-fixtures; rents on two streets; cost $8,000. Inquire at 240 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—375 SUPERIOR-ST., THREE STORY and basement brown stone dwelling in excellent repair.

P. E. STANLEY,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE ON NORTH SIDE of Elm-st., near the lake; excellent condition; sunny exposure; bath room; basement laundry; convenient; a good back yard; moderate rent; carpets if desired. 449 Elm-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS ALL OVER the town. North Clark Agency of G. S. BUTLER & CO., 838 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, partly furnished, to party of adults; owners occupy three rooms; references required. Call until Thursday, from 1 to 4 p. m., or address DOCTOR, 244 Lincoln-av.

SHIPYARDS ON THE LAKES

WHERE THE FLEETS OF THE INLAND MARINE ARE BUILT.

No Subsidies Needed to Construct American Boats Fit to Carry the Flag to Every Corner of the Globe—The Present Season's Lake Shipbuilding—Two Steamers for the Atlantic—Types of the Craft Constructed—First Steel Ship to Be Launched at Chicago.

Nowhere except on the great lakes have boats flying the American flag held their own, but here they have thrived in a wonderful degree. While Congress is talking subsidies to put life into our languishing marine in other parts of the world, on the great lakes the shipyards are filled with new vessels, and more are wanted than can be built.

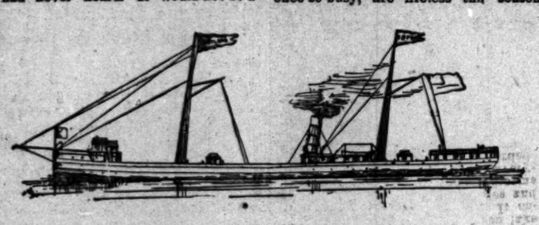
Nor are the boats on the lakes inferior to those in the same class of trade elsewhere on the globe. Of course, the elements that go to make the great ocean greyhound in the fierce rivalry of the transatlantic lines for passenger traffic are lacking on the lakes. But the freight boats of the inland marine compare favorably with those on the ocean, and if there was a passage to the Atlantic permitting them to sail into New York some fine morning Gothamites who talked so much about their marine interests during the World's Fair contest might be surprised to see there is an American marine of which they had never heard. It would not be a like her are to follow. There are no frills on these boats. They are built to carry ore and make money. A freight-car is not plainer or more compact. Everything is sacrificed to utility.

Lying outside of the group is the steamer Castalia, ready for her trial trip. It is related that orders were given to give a capacity for carrying champagne to correspond with her load of ore. As she will carry 3,800 tons of ore her champagne supercargo can be unlimited.

The Castalia is a combination ore-lugger and yacht, and her millionaire owner, H. H. Brown of Cleveland, has regal appointments for the entertainment of his friends when a trip up the lake is desired. Nothing on fresh water equals the fittings of the new boat. In the guests' "house" on deck are four large rooms, each with a bath-room and marble wash-stands with hot and cold water. Wilton Brussels carpet, fine draperies and portières, and incandescent lights make them attractive. The furniture is something elegant. In another "house" further forward are the reception-room, parlors, and still another room for guests. The dining-room is equally well fitted out, the sideboard comparing with those in the home of the millionaire. The Captain's office and apartments are by themselves under the wheelhouse. Even the rooms occupied by the deckhands have Brussels carpet, marble washstands, and incandescent lights.

All these appointments are that Mr. Brown may entertain his friends in a pleasant way, as no passengers will ever be carried.

At the Cleveland Shipbuilding company's yard two big steel steamers are under way for the Lake Superior Iron company. The yards for the construction of wooden boats, once so busy, are lifeless thir season, but



STEAMER MARYLAND—338 FEET LONG, 42 FEET WIDE.

small fleet they would see; but score upon score of magnificent craft, well fitted to carry the Stars and Stripes into every corner of the globe. And when Chicago digs her drainage canal to the Illinois River this exodus of lake boats to the ocean when the Straits of Mackinac are locked in ice may be within the probabilities.

The season of 1890 finds the lake shipyards at the top notch of their history. Chicago and Toledo have joined the list of ports where steel vessels are being built, and West Bay City is doing its first important work. Steel steamers are being constructed in unprecedented numbers and many wooden boats are on the stocks. The total capacity of the fleets to come out in 1890 is equal to the entire lake marine fifteen years ago in ability to carry freight. Their value is not far from $7,000,000 and their aggregate tonnage, 124,750.

SUCCESS OF BAY CITY SHIPBUILDERS.

Ten years ago F. W. Wheeler began building wooden ships at West Bay City. He was a poor man and began in a modest way. Today he is in Congress, while in his yards that stretch along Saginaw River for a mile and a half are fourteen vessels under construction at a cost of $1,750,000. Eleven hundred men are on the pay-roll.

Further up the river James Davidson has 600 men at work on nine boats. Two of them are 3,000-ton wooden steamers for the Pittsburg and Western, built to run thirteen miles an hour. Davidson has also made a fortune since he went to West Bay City from Buffalo to build ships, and although he has a decided tince of the lake sailor in him yet his social entertainments are the wonder of the Saginaw Valley.

It was only last year that Wheeler added a steel plant to his shinyard, and before he had been ready for orders six months he astonished the marine men of the country by taking an order for two steel steamers for the Atlantic.

In keeping with their place of construction the boats will be named Mackinaw and Keweenaw, the two great points to lake mariners. They will be duplicates, and the first one will be out by July 1. Work on the second one will be commenced soon. They will be 275 feet long, 41 feet wide, and 20½ feet moided depth. They are to carry 3,500 tons on twenty feet of water, and will cost $225,000 each.

TAKING THEM TO THE ATLANTIC.

The locks on the Canadian canals to deep water on the St. Lawrence are too small to hold boats of such size, and they must be cut in two and then towed down. When the Mackinaw, the first one, comes out, she will go to Buffalo with her own power. There she will be placed in dry dock and the rivets removed directly in front of the boiler house. A permanent bulkhead crosses the ship at that point, and a temporary bulkhead has been constructed a few feet forward of it.

After the rivets have all been removed the two parts of the boat will be separated slightly. They have become two distinct boats, and are towed out separately.

Then they will be taken down the Welland Canal, across Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence canals and river to Montreal, where the two sections will be joined together in dry dock by replacing the rivets.

Then the reunited boat steams to Newport News to take a cargo of coal for New York or Boston. It will take a month from the time she reaches Buffalo until she leaves Montreal. The Mackinaw will be the first steel boat ever taken to salt water from the lakes. A half-dozen Canadian craft, however, have been brought to the lakes from English shipyards by thus cutting them in two.

That lake shipbuilders can underbid Atlantic yards, even with flush times on the lakes, makes it plain that a time is at hand when taking a big boat to the ocean will not be such a novelty as it now is.

Wheeler's first steel passenger steamer is the City of Chicago, for the Chicago and St. Joseph run, and his first big steel freighter is the George P. Hollister, for the Hollister Transportation company. The latter will carry 8,000 tons and cost $220,000. A steel car ferry for the Canadian Pacific at Detroit will cost $250,000.

THE SHIPYARDS AT DETROIT.

At Detroit Frank E. Kirby and his Detroit Dry-Dock company have long been one of the institutions of the chief Michigan city. It

CHICAGO'S FIRST STEEL STEAMER.

said Mr. Kirby can draw a chalk line on a boat before she is launched and as she sits in the water the line would not be a tenth of an inch off the water line. His yards are in three editions, one being way down the river at Wyandotte. The last of the six steamers for the Vermont Central line between Chicago and Ogdensburg are well under way. Such models in marine architecture as the Hudson and Harlem are from the Detroit yards, but it is upon the steamship Maryland for the Inter-Ocean Transportation company that Mr. Kirby will take most pride. The Maryland will be the largest carrier on the lakes, as she will take on board 3,500 tons. She will be in every sense a steel steamship. When she comes out in June she at once begins carrying ore from Escanaba to the rolling-mills at South Chicago. Mr. Kirby is also building the revenue cutter Marigold at a cost of $77,000.

Detroit has two smaller yards devoted exclusively to wooden boats. In times past they did an extensive business, but with the advent of the era of steel their product has fallen off.

It was a proud day for Toledo when the Craig Shipbuilding company came into town from Trenton, on the Detroit River, and began to build a plant. That was last year, and next June the first steel boat built in Toledo will be sailing the lakes. She has been sold to Moore & Bartow of Cleveland for $155,000, but has not been named. Some other work is on the stocks, but as yet the new yards have not taken a prominent position in shipbuilding.

BUSY YARDS AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland shipyards are as busy as a hive of bees this spring.

The trim steamships of the Lehigh Valley railroad that look like big steam yachts in the gracefulness of their lines and have had perhaps as many admirers from the abutments along the Chicago River as any boats that ever kept people waiting for the bridge were built at the Globe Works. Two more of them came out this spring. They are called the Saranac and Tuscarora. They make five steamers from the same model.

Next to the Saranac is a steamer for the Minnesota Steamship company. Three more two contracts having been secured. The change from wood to steel in the construction of ships is nowhere more plainly shown than here.

BUFFALO'S DECLINE.

As West Bay City, Cleveland, and Chicago have grown as shipbuilding points Buffalo has declined. The season's work at the Union Dry Dock company has included a big steel steamer, the Brazil, for a Buffalo syndicate, and a steel boat for the Wabash railroad, to run between Buffalo and Toledo.

It is at this yard where the Chemung, Owego, and Susquehanna were put afloat. The Chemung and Owego were built by the Erie railroad to be something ahead of their day. And they were so far ahead that they may not be caught up with this generation. When their engines were built they were the most powerful triple-expansion marine engines ever constructed in the United States. The engines on some of the new cruisers now excell them. Their machinery weighed 600 tons. As lake greyhounds they have been a great success, but when it came to making money it has been like a contest in teaming between Jay-Eye-See and a Norman horse. In speed they are not approached, and as steamships they are the largest and most strongly built of any lake craft.

AN INVENTOR'S GREAT FORTUNE.

For many years Alexander McDougall was laughed at by mariners for his faith in a boat modeled after the whale. He never lost hope, however, and continued to work out his plans. At last President Colby of the Wisconsin Central and other capitalists became interested in the models the inventor showed them and furnished him money to build his first boat. It was called "101," and was a marked success. Now 1,000 men are working in McDougall's yards, turning out a whale-shaped boat every sixty days. He is confident his peculiar craft are to monopolize coarse freight carrying on the lakes.

When last in Chicago Capt. McDougall said he had been offered $1,000,000 stock in a company to be formed by New York capitalists to build the boats, they to furnish money down to match his stock. He had not decided to accept.

There is one other shipyard on Lake Superior. It is at Baraga, near Marquette, but its product is confined to a wooden-boat season.

THE NEW CHICAGO SHIPYARD.

Shipbuilders on Lake Michigan have been slow to change from wood to steel, and until the new yard of the Chicago Shipbuilding company on the Calumet began operations a steel boat could not be built on this lake. Its first contract is for two steel steamers for the Minnesota Iron company. The keel for the first one will soon be laid. She will carry 3,300 tons on sixteen feet of water and is as good a boat as ever slid down the ways. The carpenters' strike delayed work on the buildings. Other contracts are in sight, and the Chicago shipyard bids fair to be a busy place for a year to come.

There are shipyards at Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Grand Haven, and other points where wooden boats have been built for many years. At Milwaukee one height of shipyard product was reached when the steamship Fred Pabst was launched last week. A long list of creditable money-making craft have come from Milwaukee, but of late years there has been no such rush of work either there or elsewhere on this lake as in lower lake yards.

GOODRICH STEAMER INDIANA.

At Manitowoc Berger & Berger have built all the boats of the Goodrich line, besides many lumber-carriers. They have never done so well as in the last Goodrich boat—the Indiana—now being finished at their yard.

Grand Haven and other east-shore points have turned out large fleets of small steamers and schooners.

Along the St. Clair River several large and and creditable wooden steamers are constructed yearly, but none of them so far have been especially noteworthy.

SPEED THE RULE.

Power for good speed is now given lake steamers. This serves two purposes. It enables the boats to weather severe gales and increases their capacity for business. Storms that a few years ago would have kept everything in shelter are now quite disregarded. Steamers are expected to get through, wind or sea notwithstanding, and they do it. In fact, last fall this tendency to disregard storms ran to recklessness, and boats were sent out when they would have done better by remaining in port after their damages were reckoned up. But the rule of the later-day marine is "go." It is seldom a gale is too heavy not to be overcome.

On the Atlantic the march of improvement has been in passenger boats; the freight carriers have been a minor factor. On the lakes the contrary is true. The big fellows carry only freight and a few guests of the owners at times. The passenger boats are a side issue, in a marine way.

LAKE AND ATLANTIC YARDS.

Comparing lake shipyards with those on the Atlantic Capt. James Davidson of West Bay City said to a TRIBUNE reporter the other day: "Last winter I visited both Cramp's and Roach's yards. Cramp's seem more interested in getting fat Government contracts than in building merchant vessels. They do not have as much room as I have, and I haven't enough. John Roach's boss have by far the best yard, but you couldn't get them to bid on Government work at any price. They have had enough. You don't see the push for work on the Atlantic there is on the lakes. There is an indifference about business you don't see here. In no way do I think they come up to our lake builders."

After the Clinton County Offices.

FRANKFORT, Ind., April 13.—[Special.]—The Clinton County Democrats held their convention Saturday and named the following ticket: Representative, James Kelleher; Judge, Allen E. Paige; Prosecutor, Joseph Combs; Clerk, Thomas J. Smith; Auditor, Samuel M. Davis; Sheriff, Levi Wratten; Treasurer, W. P. Maish; Surveyor, Morgan Gray; Coroner, J. W. Haggard; Commissioners, Perry Gorman, T. M. McBride.

Loaded with impurities, your blood needs cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ILLINOIS CROP REPORTS.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WEATHER AND SIGNAL SERVICE.

Except in the Northern Counties the Rainfall Below the Average—Favorable Condition of Wheat and Oats in Many Parts of the State—The Fruit Prospects—Reports of the Crops Throughout the Country—Cotton Movements.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—The Illinois Weather Service in coöperation with the United States Signal Service has issued the following weather crop bulletin for the week ending April 11:

The temperature of the last week was above the normal throughout the State. The rainfall, except in the extreme northern counties, was below a seasonable average. Cloudy weather was reported in the Counties of Pope, McHenry, and Stephenson. Throughout the rest of the State an average amount of sunshine prevailed. Extracts from observer's report:

Bond County—Wheat reported in bad condition; grass doing well. Farmers plowing and sowing oats. Peach, pear, and cherry trees in bloom. Rainfall, .02 of an inch.

Champaign County—Oats coming up. Wheat looking well. Last week favorable to growing crops. Rainfall .14 of an inch.

Coles County—Light frost 9th and 10th. Weather favorable to crops. Rainfall, .25 of an inch.

Douglas County—Oats put in in good condition. Wheat in bad condition. Not more than half the fields will make anything. Grass looking well. Prospect of a fair peach crop. Apple and cherry trees in bloom.

Edwards County—Wheat of last week unfavorable for oats and grass. Rainfall, 2.50 inches.

Iroquois County—Wheat good except on clay ground. Not much oats seeding done in this county. Too much rain. Rain fall 0.89 of an inch.

La Salle County—All seasonable crops reported in a favorable condition, though not as forward as last year. Rainfall 0.31.

Logan County—Weather warm and pleasant. Early sown oats coming up. Farmers busy with spring work. Rainfall .01 of an inch.

McHenry County—Fields badly flooded; farmers plowing on sandy soils. Rainfall 1.88 inches, affecting rye and grass favorably.

Marshall County—Weather unfavorable for farm work. Ground too wet. Rainfall .37 of an inch.

Pope County—Wheat shows a light improvement, but promises only half a crop. Peaches killed. Pears injured. Other fruit safe. Oats sowing nearly done. Rainfall .03 inches.

Pike County—Peaches in bloom. Rye doing well. Gardening commenced. Rainfal .07 inch.

Perry County—As to field work this is the most backward spring remembered. Wheat has greatly improved, and many fields shows but very little injury from the freeze. Plums, pears, and cherries is in bloom. Rainfall unappreciable.

Randolph County—Where wheat is not badly injured it looks fair, but both the very late and early sowing are badly thinned by the hard freezing. Oats sowing is only well commenced; ground too wet. There will be a few peaches on elevated ground. Rainfall, .06 of an inch.

Sangamon County—Conditions favorable. Oats being sown. Rainfall, .04 inch.

Schuyler County—Low prairie meadows making rapid growth. Wheat improving. Light frost 10th. Rainfall, .02 of an inch.

Scott County—No rain fell during week. Wheat needs rain badly.

Stephenson County—The fields were badly washed by heavy rains the 8th, making the ground too wet to work. Grass growing rapidly. Wheat and rye getting rank on side-hills will yield seven-eighths of a crop from present outlook. But little spring wheat will be sown. Rainfall, 2.09 inches.

St. Clair County—The farmers are plowing for oats. Peach and plum trees in bloom. Rainfall, .10 of an inch.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Warmer Weather than Usual the Last Week—The Rainfall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The following weather crop bulletin is furnished by the Signal Office:

The week ending April 12 was warmer than usual in all districts, except in Northern New England, in Florida, Southern Texas, and on the North Pacific coast, where the temperature for the week was normal. Over all agricultural districts east of the Mississippi the daily temperature ranged from 3° to 6° above the normal, while on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, from Texas and Louisiana northward to Minnesota and Dakota, the week was decidedly warm, the daily temperature ranging from 6 to 12 degrees above the average of previous years. The average daily temperature for the season, from Jan. 1 to April 12, has been from 4 to 6 degrees above that of previous years in the Southern and Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Southern New England. The season has been slightly warmer than usual in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, while it has been colder than usual in the Upper Missouri Valley, on the Pacific coast, and over the Rocky Mountain region.

The rainfall during the last week has been in excess throughout the lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, over the greater portion of New England, and in Eastern Minnesota. There has been less rain than usual in all other districts, and over a large area, including Kansas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Southern Missouri, and northern portions of Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi there was a total absence of rain during the week.

The weather during the last week has been the most favorable of the season for growing crops and general farm work throughout the central valleys and Northwest, the favorable conditions extending southward to Texas and the Gulf States, and seeding is progressing rapidly as far north as Minnesota and Dakota, where the conditions were very favorable.

The dry weather in Kansas has not unfavorably affected crops in that State where corn planting is in progress, and oats, wheat, and grass are growing rapidly.

STATEMENT OF COTTON MOVEMENTS.

Report of the New Orleans Exchange—Condition of the Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 12.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange issues today the following statement covering the cotton crop movement from Sept. 1 to April 11 inclusive based on telegraphic returns from all the leading American centers and railroad crossings on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Potomac Rivers:

Net shipments overland to Northern American and Canadian mills for week ending April 11, 10,274 bales, against 8,469 same week last year, making the total for the season to date 874,841, against 894,676 last year.

American mills have taken during the thirty-two weeks 2,098,056, against 2,082,189 last year, of which by Northern spinners and Canada overland 1,708,969, against 1,693,041. Northern mills took during the week 11,973, against 20,988 for the corresponding seven days of last year. The amount of the American crop brought into sight during the last week was 24,765 bales, against 32,234 for the seven days of last year ending April 11, making the total thus far for the month 35,695, against 43,714 for the corresponding eleven days in April last year.

The amount of the crop now in sight is 6,953,197 against 6,654,771 up to this date last year.

Foreign exports during the week were 40,530 bales less than those for the corresponding seven days of last season, reducing the excess to date over last year to 353,702.

Stocks at the shipping ports and twenty-nine leading interior Southern markets were in the aggregate reduced during the week 30,592, against a falling off same time last year of 81,430, and are now 208,775 bales less than they were at his time last season.

Miscellaneous Telegraph Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Options weak, with desirable milling grades scarce and firm; rejected 77@74c; fair to good milling, 81@83c; prime to fancy, 89@90c; No. 2 red, April, 87¼@88c; May, 87¾@88½c; June, 87¾@88½c; July, 86¼@87¼c. Corn—Opened about ½c lower, but with stronger cables and better export inquiry prices fully recovered, and closed ½@¾c higher for all months except July, which left off steady. Car lots for local trade firm with good demand. No. 4, 34@35c; No. 3 mixed track and grain depot, 36½@37c; steamer No. 2 mixed, in grain depot, 37½c; steamer No. 2 high mixed, in Twentieth street elevator, 38½c; No. 2 high mixed, to do, 40c; No. 2 mixed, in do, 39½c; do in export elevator, 38¾c; No. 2 mixed, April, 38¼@38¾c; May, 38¼@39c; June, 39@39¼. Oats—Car-lots firm, though quiet; No. 2 white, 36c; do choice, 36c; No. 3 white, 35c; do clipped, 35½c; futures beyond this month ¼c higher; No. 2 white, April, 32@32½c; May, 31¼@31½c; June, 31 @31½c; July, 31½@31¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 183,600 bu; oats, 1,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,700 bu; corn, 124,200 bu; oats, 15,300.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat higher. The opening was weak, but the market closed with May and June ¾c, July ¼c, and August ½c above yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 80¾c asked; May and June closed at 84¾c asked; July 82c asked; August 81c asked. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, cash, 32¼@32½c; May closed 32¾c asked; July 33½c bid; September 31¼c bid. Oats easy; No. 2 cash 29½c; May 26c bid at close; July 29½c bid.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Pork, $14.50. Lard, $6.12½ bid. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, $4.50@4.75; longs and ribs, $5.60; short clear, $5.75. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.00@5.25; longs and ribs, $5.85@6.00; short clear, $6.00@6.12½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 96,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 150,000 bu; corn, 141,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat active; firm; cash, 86c; May, 86c; July, 86c; August, 85c. Corn dull; firm; cash, 34c; May, 33½c; July, 34½c. Oats quiet; cash, 24c.

CLOVER-SEED—Firmer; cash, $3.35; April, $3.30.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,431 bu; corn, 51,147 bu; clover-seed, 833 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,800 bu; corn, 127,600 bu; oats, 600 bu; clover-seed, 367 bags.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Cheap Rates

On first and second class tickets to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Atchison.

Union Stock Yards Company,

SIOUX CITY, IOWA,

Received in 1889 111,555 Cattle and 610,103 Hogs, against 54,919 Cattle and 442,025 Hogs in 1888—over 45 per cent of growth in one year.

Tributary to Sioux City are over 140,000 square miles of richest corn land. The opening of the Sioux Reservation will add 11,000,000 fertile acres.

Eight trunk lines—the C., M. & St. P., Ill. Cent., Sioux City & Pacific, Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley, the Omaha, the C. & No. West, the U. P., the Sioux City & Nor., connecting the Manitoba and the Pacific Short Line—radiate from Sioux City, a total mileage of 24,726 miles, and all connect with the UNION STOCK YARDS, which furnishes the best accommodations for stock from the great grazing grounds of Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Minnesota, and the Missouri Valley.

The Sioux City Packing House plants exceed $8,000,000 in value.

For receipts, shipments, etc., see daily telegraphic report in commercial column.

Through traffic between the Atlantic and the Pacific must pass through Sioux City.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

Stock Brokers,

Cor. Dearborn & Monroe-sts.,

Members Chicago Stock Exchange,
Members New York Stock Exchange

We carry Local Securities on margins and loan money on approved collaterals.

WILLIAM B. WRENN,

Stock Broker,

82 Washington-st.

Member Chicago Stock Exchange.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,

201 Tacoma Building.

Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

Office of the Secretary, Pittsburgh, March 19, 1890.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot at Indianapolis, Ind., on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1890,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing two Directors to fill the places of a like number whose term of service expires at that date, to receive the annual report for 1889, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed Saturday, March 15, 1890, at 3 p. m., and reopened on Thursday, April 10, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

Cleveland, O., April 5, 1890.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the elect on of Directors and the t ansaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesda, of May next (being the 7th day of said month). The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m. and closed at 11 a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE KEYSTONE MORTGAGE COMPANY, ABERDEEN,

SOUTH DAKOTA, offer choice 7 per cent Guaranteed Mortgages and 6 per cent Debentures. Write them for full information and references. EASTERN OFFICE, 1328 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, 25c premium; Boston, 10@17c discount; St. Louis, 75c premium.

There was some money loaning on the street Saturday at 5 per cent. The country banks are doing considerable to break down the rate, but the general demand continues so large that the local banks are able to present a decidedly firm front. Money of course is to be easier, but it looks as if another month must be entered before the banks' rate will be generally reduced. For the first time in many weeks New York exchange was above par Saturday. There was nothing particularly significant in the matter, however. It simply represented a sud den demand that was in excess of the supply. The rate will undoubtedly drop back again this week. Sterling was still weaker, though a Saturday's markets offers only nominal quotations. Quoted rates varied from 486½@487 for demand and 484½@485 for 60-day bills.

Transactions were quiet at the Chicago Stock Exchange. The large orders that were expected to follow the favorable report of the Senate Committee on the Fair Bill did not muterialize. The World's Fair is not as potent to conjure with as it has been. But another reason for the quietness was the activity at the Board of Trade. Board of Trade operators have had much to do with active trading on the stock exchange, but they were altogether too busy yesterday to pay any attention to stock exchange operations.

The New York bank statement was a bad one. The surplus reserve is again down to a point where many of the banks must be below the legal limit. Loans, deposits, and reserve all showed a sharp decrease. The footings of the statement follow:

Loans	$406,608,700	Decrease $1,449,000
Specie	80,104,000	Decrease 1,755,100
Legal tenders	22,907,500	Increase 430,900
Deposits	410,238,800	Decrease 1,336,500
Circulation	3,671,000	Decrease 47,100
Reserve	103,012,100	Decrease 1,324,900
Surplus reserve	609,425	Decrease 980,075

It is reported that the New York banks lost to the interior $1,021,000 and to the Treasury $1,500,000.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. A. 11.	Closing. April 12
Am. Cot. Sd. Trust.	200	26	26	26	26
Atchison	4,325	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾
Alton	231	131	129½	131	
C., B. & Q	7,100	104⅝	103¾	104¾	104⅝
Canada So	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Ches. & Ohio	310	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Colo. Coal	3,320	47¾	45¾	47¾	46
C., C., C. & I	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
C., C. C. & St. L	900	71¾	70¾	71¾	70¾
Chicago Gas	400	45	44¾	45	45¼
Com. Cable	100	102	102	102	
D., L. & W	3,300	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
Den., Tex. & F. W	1,500	32	31¼	32	32¼
Erie	1,510	24¾	23¾	24¼	24¼
F. & P. M	410	93	92	93	
Hocking Valley	300	22	21¾	22	21¾
Illinois Central	1,000	120	117¾	120	119¾
K. & T	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Lake Shore	1,000	107¾	107	107	107¼
Louis. & Nash	5,181	84¼	83¼	84¼	84
L. E. & W. pfd	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Lead Trust	1,200	17¾	17	17¾	17¾
Missouri Pacific	4,800	71¾	70¾	71¾	71¾
Manitoba	200	110	110	110	
Mich. Cen	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¼
Manhattan	200	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Northwest	1,610	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
New England	400	45¾	45	45¾	45¾
Nor. Pacific	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	325	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
N. Y. Cent	65	107¾	107	107¾	107
N. Y. Sus. & W	200	7	7	7	
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pfd.	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
O. Trans	900	97	96¾	97	96¾
Ont. & W	400	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Omaha pfd	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
Pacific Mail	1,955	39½	39	39½	39
Peo., D. & E	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
Reading	1,410	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Richmond Term	510	21	20¾	21	20¾
Do pfd	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	78
Rock Island	15,344	96¾	95¾	96¾	95¾
St. Paul	9,910	67¾	66¾	67¾	67¾
St. Pacific	450	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
St. L. & S. F	30	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	200	37	37	37	
Do 1st pfd	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Sugar Trust	1,900	93	89¾	92¾	92¾
Texas Pacific	325	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
T. A. & H. M.	100	50	50	50	50
Tenn. Coal	700	42¾	42¾	42¾	42
Union Pacific	7,360	67¾	65¾	67¾	65¾
W. & L. E	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¼
Do pfd	300	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Wabash	125	12	12	12	12
Do pfd	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Western Union	970	84¾	83¾	84¾	83¾
Wis. Cent	400	29¾	29	29¾	29¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	Pargo	140
American	114	United States	75

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	122	U. S. 4½s, reg	103¾
U. S. 4s, coup	123	U. S. 4½s, coup	104¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$5 Bx of Rep	100¾	$1000 M&StPis-W&MD	107¾
876 W Nat Bk	95¾@95¾	2000 M&ATrnosrst	94
5000 Texas set's 5s	104	2000 M&ATrn 6s trst	74¾
37000 Atch 4s	85¾@85¾	5000 M&AT cn 7s	114¾
20000 Atch inc	69@70¼	4000 M&R 1st	146
10000 R & P gtd 6s	75¾@76	5000 NYC Ex5s	104¾
50000 SCR&N is Col t 5s	86@86¾	5000 NYC 1st 7s	123¾
$4000 CS 1st gtd	109¾	3000 NYO&W 1st	111¾
4000 CS 2d	96	3000 O S g m 6s	93
4000 CNJ g m 5s	111¾	5000 O So inc	32
1000 COA&W mtg	110	2000 Ore Imp 1st	104¾
5000 CR&P 5s coup	102	5000 OR&N 5s	102¾
D., L. & W	135¾@136	3000 OL&U con	93
Del. & Hudson	124¾	3000 OT 6s	107
$2000 D&RGW 1st	104¾	3000 RGW 1st	73¾
4000 D&RGWis	36	4000 RW & Ogn	107¾@108
5000 D&MAis	86	8000 StLA&TH 2d inc	107
5000 ElA&BS 5s	103¾@97	5000 StLA&M 1s	98¾
14000 FtW&Dist	107@107¾	5000 StLA&M 5s	98¾
5000 GBW&SPin	74	10000 SA&APist 6s	100
5000 H & T C 2 m trst	75¾	1000 SoCarls x A'29 cp	99
5000 Ill Cen 4s	91¾	9000 TPac 1st 5s	92¾
1000 Ill Cen 4s	105¾	6000 TPac 2d inc	77¾
5000 K C&O 1st	84@84¼	10000 TA&ANM 1st	100
1000 KingsCo El 1st	104¾	2000 T & O C 1st	104
20000 LacledeGas 5Llst s f	100¾	5000 Un El 1st	109¾
5000 LongDock 7s	119¾	1000 Wab 1st	110¾
1000 LNA & Chi	97¾	1000 Wab 2d	81¾
3000 MASPi-CAM 6s	102¾	10000 WS gtd 4s reg	100¾
1000 MASPi-CAPW 5s	107	3000 WNYAP 2d	39¾@39¾
3500 M&S Pis-Lac D	113	17000 Wis Cen inc	55¾@55¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 55¾@56¼; Reading, 20@20 1-16; Lehigh Valley, 57¼@58; Reading general 4s, 84¾@86; Reading first preferred, 61¾@62¾; Reading second preferred, 47¾@47¾; Reading third preferred, 23¾ @23¾.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	4,334	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼
Bell Telephone	183	216	216	214	215
C., B. & Q	607	104½	104½	103¾	104¾
Edison	836	74	74	74	74
Ill. Steel	57	92	92	91	91
Mexican Central	150	19	19	19	19
Sugar Trust	417	93	93	92	93
Thom's'n & Houst	300	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
do. pfd	200	26	26	26	26
Union Pacific	600	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾

Bond sales and quotations:

Atch 4s	86@86¼	2000 Mexican 4s	73¾
$2870 Atch inc	68¾@69¼	500 O & B 1s C Cs	107¼
2000 Bost M Gas 6s	99¾	2000 O S L & N 5s	77